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The Library Journal

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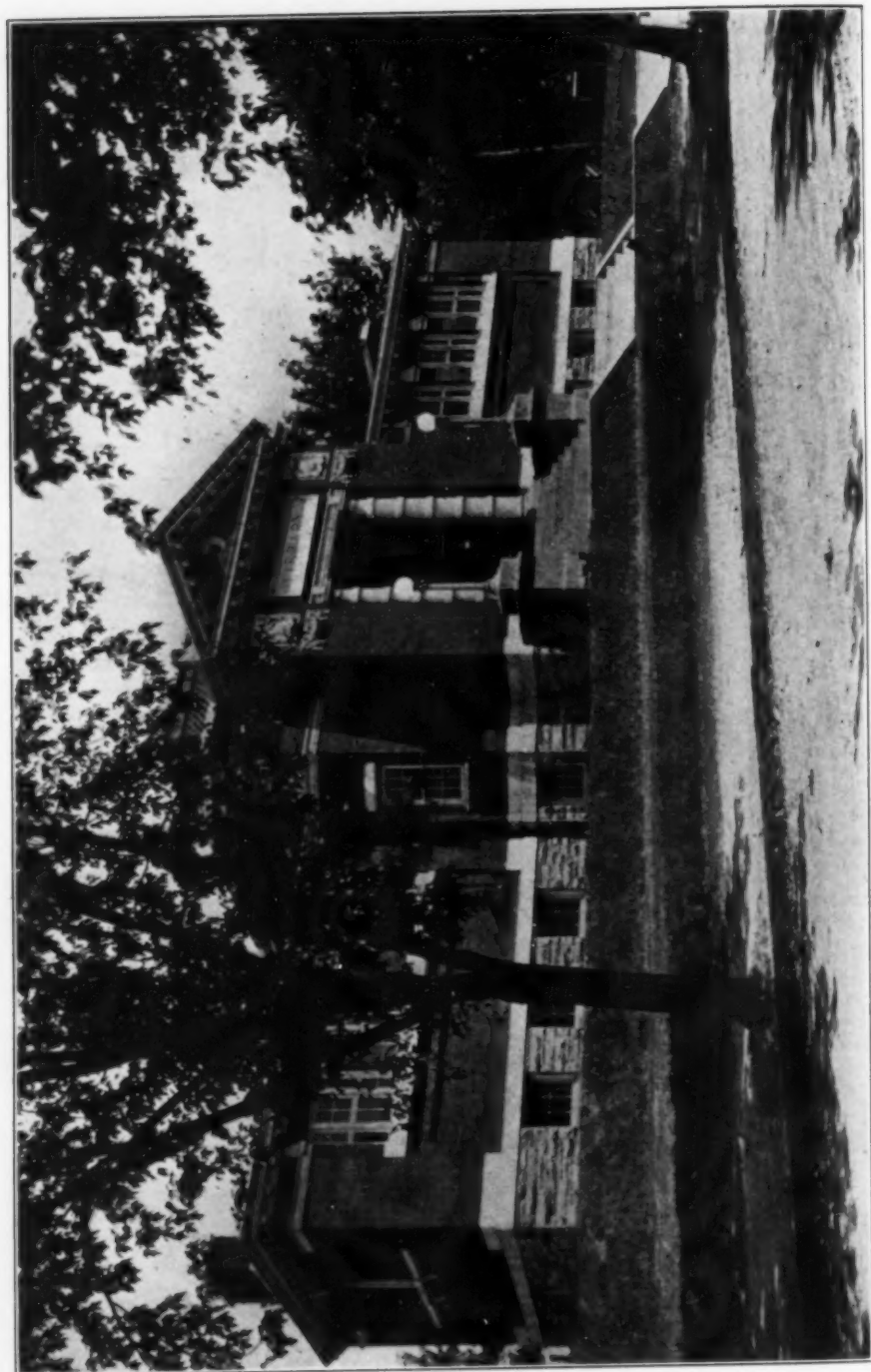
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

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No. 5

THE Minnetonka conference should prove one of the largest and most successful in the history of the Association, as it should bring together an unusual number of librarians from the West, and will, we trust, call forth large delegations from the East and South. The Magnolia and Narragansett meetings in the East have so far been the banner conferences, and now Eastern librarians should do their best to return the compliment by returning the visits of their trans-Mississippi associates. The scheme of the Program committee has been to reduce the number of general sessions to four and also to reduce the number of subjects and papers, so as to promote more general participation and discussion from the floor on a few timely and important topics, such as library training and administration, and the question of open shelves and book losses. This is a wise experiment, and will, we think, prove successful. The place of meeting is a delightful one in the lovely lake region of Minnesota, and this year there is to be choice of three post-conference trips, in different directions, all attractive. The change of time avoids the Fourth of July and may mean cooler weather, but unfortunately, college engagements during that week will prevent the attendance of some library leaders to their great regret. It becomes a question whether, in view of the college commencement season, the summer meeting of the National Education Association, and the hot weather of midsummer, it would not be better to return to the plan of holding the Conference in the early autumn, before the colleges commence work.

THERE will be time at the Minnetonka conference for full committee reports and for discussion of them. Among these, that of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution will be awaited with much interest. The Institute meeting at Atlantic City showed that much is to be gained by careful and deliberate discussion, on the part of leading and experienced librarians, of subjects on

which their opinion should have weight and effect. This was originally one of the two purposes indicated for the Council, the other being to make sure that in the haste and crowd of the conference mass-meetings—for such they have come to be—important action should not be taken by a "hurry and hurrah" vote. The Council and Institute, to some extent, duplicate each other and the Institute is rather unfortunately named, in view of the prevalent use of the "library institute" phrase to mean a gathering for elementary instruction. A possible rearrangement may be to merge the Institute in the Council by some such plan as to provide that all past presidents shall be permanent members of Council, that there shall also be Fellows chosen for life or for a long term after not less than five or ten years' experience in library field or membership in the Association—which would be practically the present membership of the Institute—and that there should also be members representing the younger membership of the Association chosen perhaps on the present plan. With the inclusion of the officers of the year constituting the Executive board, the Council would thus fully serve the double purpose, and its membership would be sufficiently large to insure a good and representative attendance at any time and in any section of the country. Its meetings should not be held during the general sessions of the conferences, but at other hours, lest the leaders of the profession should be diverted from taking part in the general meeting, as has been too much the tendency; and it would be well to have a semi-annual meeting elsewhere and at another time than the conference, for deliberative purposes. Conversely the Council should be relieved from decisions of the year which properly belong to the Executive board, and be charged only with action with respect to matters which are of a permanent and important character, such as the choice of headquarters; the board having thus in other respects more freedom of action and a more important function than now.

THE conference will have a touch of international character, in the participation at least of Mr. Baillie from New Zealand—and possibly of others from abroad. Canada will be represented both by Mr. Gould as vice-president of the A. L. A., and by Mr. Burpee's paper on Canadian libraries—but Canada is part of America, its states or provinces united with our own states, in the library sense, and it is not improbable that the next meeting may be on that part of home soil. Mr. Baillie will bring word from a country which is the most experimental in the world, where almost everything else as well as libraries is managed by and for the public and his report of library relations there should be extremely interesting. It is to be regretted that Mr. Sutton and his Manchester associates cannot prolong their stay in this country to be in attendance at Minnetonka, but their tour in America has knit a new thread into the warp and woof of close relationship between England and America and their respective library associations. Mr. Sutton and the visiting Manchester trustees bear cordial testimony, as they depart, to the value of their experiences here as bearing on the important problem of library construction which they face at home. It has been the American habit to send our librarians abroad, before finally deciding architectural problems here, as was particularly the case in respect to the Brooklyn central library building, and it is well for both sides that the example has now been followed in the other direction.

We print in this issue the schedule of questions to be used by the Bureau of Education in compiling its forthcoming collection of library statistics. In the main these questions seem to cover thoroughly all points regarding which both librarians and the general public would be likely to go to this source for information. In one respect, however, it would appear somewhat unfortunate that the queries were not extended to cover more ground. Data regarding the conditions on which a library may be used and the class of people who use it, as well as the facts bearing on the source of its income, will be brought out fully, but the same can not be said regarding the nature of the library's control, on which subject there is not one explicit question. It will not be possible to

ascertain from the answers to these questions whether a city public library is practically a municipal department, or is controlled by a board of trustees appointed by the Mayor, or is operated by a private corporation under the provisions of a contract with the city. This kind of information would be valuable in many cases and it is a pity to miss so good an opportunity to collect and tabulate it. Except for this omission, and indeed in spite of it, the schedule is likely to meet with the approval of all who are interested in the work of American libraries.

THE ever recurring question of Books vs. Shelves, or Man vs. Machinery, is sure to present itself in new phases from time to time, or with new emphasis, and Mr. Tedder's pleasant paper on "The librarian in relation to books," as reprinted from the English proceedings, gives text to an editorial defence in *New York Libraries* of the development of library machinery for the purpose of freeing the librarian from merely mechanical work. This is certainly the ideal of full and finally developed mechanism, that the man shall through the machine be made master and not be mastered. In the newest and greatest of the ocean steamers the enormous and complicated reciprocating engines have given place to the compact turbines, so noiseless that one cannot hear at the case whether they are in motion, although 70,000 horse power is actively at work in a space one-quarter the size of that required for the old machinery while a couple of men at the throttles replace the old engine-room force. Also the modern watch ticks almost noiselessly and at delicate touch repeats to the minute its record of time. As we have many times pointed out, library machinery has been for the past generation in the period of somewhat noisy development, but we are reaching toward the perfection of developed machinery by means of which the librarian will be the more free for vital problems as to books and readers. Many of the men appointed within the past few years to the important executive positions have doctorate degrees from their respective colleges and there is no reason why a great librarian should not be both scholar and administrator. Ultimately, machinery should make life less instead of more mechanical.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR WITHIN LIBRARIES*

BY MARY L. JONES, *Acting Librarian of Bryn Mawr College Library*

FOR many years we have been talking about the library profession; we have expounded the principles of library science and have discussed themes of library economy, agreeing and disagreeing in matters of library methods. But I think all of you who have had the responsibility of even a small institution will agree that there is about a library much that means simple labor and hard labor at that. For the time being then let us dismiss the higher, weightier problems of the profession and look at our work from this rather commonplace point of view.

Viewed as labor the organization and conduct of a library cannot differ materially from the organization and conduct of work of other kinds, performed for other ends. The character and purpose may be as far apart as the poles, but the principles underlying its organization to the end that it may produce the most effective results are in the last analysis identical. We talk of executive ability, administrative power, and sometimes overlook the fact that beyond a certain point, it varies but little with the character of the work performed, or of the article produced. That is, the successful manager of a shoe factory, given a knowledge of books and people equal to his knowledge of shoes and people in their respective relations, would make an equally successful librarian of a proportionately large library. The system he follows in one vocation he is quite likely to adopt in another. A college president whom I knew once happened to meet one of the Ringland brothers, of circus fame. The conversation turned naturally upon the difficulties encountered in handling so big an institution as a circus. In the discussion of methods and means the college president showed so intelligent an interest in the subject that Mr. Ringland finally asked him if he were not a show man himself, and pursued the inquiry no farther when the president casually answered yes—he had a little show that he ran in the town adjoining.

There is, in these days, much discussion as to the best method of administering a public trust. The tendency toward the autocratic in college administration is causing much comment, and some apprehension on the part of those who favor more democratic methods. On the other hand the shortcomings of the democratic system in the administration of city affairs, is leading the more thoughtful to advocate power vested in the hands of a few. In a library, primarily the governing body is, of course, the board of trustees. But after all, this board looks to the librarian as the source of initiative, and follows his lead in determining library policy: What shall be done first; what last, or what not at all, is largely left to his judgment or preference. The staff is practically once removed from the actual governing body, and the method by which this bridging over is accomplished depends largely upon the temperament of the librarian. Hence it is that we have administration by imposition, as it has been called, or by co-operation; we have an autocratic, a bureaucratic, or a democratic system. Even in the same library, with the same board of trustees, we find with the change of librarians a corresponding change of organization. The same labor is performed, but it is actuated and directed on a different principle. The staff working under the two systems may be conscious of a change, but of what that change actually consists they may not be aware. Curiously with the change in methods, in organization, there need not of necessity be a change in results.

I confess I am somewhat at a loss for terms that will set forth these systems. You are all familiar with them and consciously or unconsciously pursue them or work under them. Perhaps it will be plainest to state the question in terms of the staff, to organize the labor in terms of the laborer. Under administration by imposition, the autocratic system, the staff exists merely to carry out the plans of its chief. With the assistance of comparatively few superintendents, the plans and purposes of the librarian are carried into

*Read at bi-state library meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 23, 1908.

execution by a body of workers, each trained or fitted to his own particular task. Under this system large drafts are made upon the chief who alone sees the work whole, the stamp of one personality being upon each detail. The staff is merely so many more hands to carry out the work planned by one mind.

In the other system of organization, not only is supervision delegated, but responsibility and initiative as well; and not only delegated, but redelegated down to the last messenger boy. The constant endeavor is to make each individual on the staff see the work more or less as the librarian sees it — that is, in its entirety.

The first system outlined calls for but few trained and experienced assistants. Given a fair education and ability to follow copy, almost anyone can do the one piece of work he is called upon to perform. In his limited task he can develop great efficiency, accuracy and dispatch. The labor being simple in character and demanding little responsibility, he can work long hours, and take short vacations.

In the second system each member of the staff working with more or less responsibility must know the inter-relation of parts in order to perform the work allotted to him most effectively. Seeing beyond his immediate task he makes each stroke tell for more than if he were merely following directions. He must have not only fair education but technical training or experience as well. Shorter hours, longer vacations and greater freedom from routine must likewise be granted. There is in this type of organization a problem which does not appear in just the same way in the other, that is the disposal of duties of a more or less mechanical nature, such as the preparation of books for the shelves, the cutting, labelling, etc., also the oft repeated tasks involved in the charging, discharging, the drawing and replacing of books on the shelves. This class of labor is disposed of in different ways. A second and less skilled group may be employed, who work under direct supervision as in the first mentioned type of administration; or, the specialized type of worker may devote additional hours to service of this sort — that is, a member of the cataloging staff, for instance, may devote from four

to six hours to his special department, and the rest of the day to the so-called routine work. Longer hours, and less strain to the worker are thereby possible, and presumably more effective service to the library.

A glance over the history of library methods will bring out the fact that the supervisor system alone prevailed in years gone by. When specialized workers did not exist, it was naturally impossible to follow the system of delegated authority. Whether the demand created the supply, or the supply the demand, is an interesting problem. I know one library which was managed for years according to the supervisor system. It happened that all new people taken on the staff were inexperienced and untrained, consequently close supervision was imperative. As time went on, within its own bounds grew up a staff of specialists, and others with more or less claim to the title drifted in. Readjustment to new conditions naturally followed, and step by step administration by delegated authority prevailed. Incidentally, let me add, that a study of the development of institutions in a library is a most interesting line of investigation. The inter-play of cause and effect, the infusion of a new personal equation in the staff with its result on the working out of the whole problem, together with the press and call from without the library, makes it a study of more than ordinary interest.

But, to go back to the main subject, there is nothing which better shows the modern character of the specialist system than does a study of methods pursued in children's work. In libraries organized on the specialist plan this department is treated simply as a co-ordinate part of the whole. In those organized in the supervisor system, it is curious that children's work is treated in practically the same way, although it alone may be specialized. While there are those who still entertain the idea that cataloging, for instance, can be done by almost anyone under proper direction, special qualifications at least, are universally recognized as imperative in work with children. Here a personal equation other than that of the librarian is admitted. Whether this concession is due to the tremendous movement from without in the interests of children, or to development within would be hard to determine even in a given case.

For the sake of definiteness, I have touched upon the extreme forms of the two types of organization, but you will recognize that there are other combinations besides that found in the case of work with children. Perhaps the most successful library is the one which combines the two principles. Too much independence of departments with limited supervision may result in a lack of correlation. Duplication of effort and loss of efficiency is likely to result. From a financial point of view it frequently proves extravagant, even when tested by results. On the other hand, where one personality prevails, there may be a lack of vitality in the work. Indifference on the part of the librarian to any phase of activity may result in positive neglect on the part of those to whom the task is assigned. Where freedom of plan and freedom in the execution of plan is the key-note, the very indifference of the chief to any line of work may prove a spur to the staff to develop it to its utmost, thereby forcing its recognition.

Libraries subject to civil service regulations are quite likely to follow the supervisor system. Theoretically this is not the case, recognition of merit and efficiency being the chief claim of the civil service reformer. According to his contention it is quite possible for a selection of specialists to be made by an impersonal civil service board. Experience and observation would indicate, however, that this does not always prove true, and *willy nilly*, under civil service regulations, the supervisor system as a rule will eventually predominate.

But whatever the system followed there is one danger the wise librarian always tries to avoid — that is, too great rigidity.

It is curiously difficult for most of us to change the key of our work, to change from one register to another, to make use of terms in music. Flexibility of system is then eminently to be desired. This with a mind keen in measuring returns will establish a resultant which should approach more and more to the ideal.

In discussing the organization of a library, I have assumed one of some size, simply because plural numbers are more easily handled, as are masculine pronouns. The fact is that in many respects what is true of a large library is quite as true of a small one. A carefully thought-out system is as important where a small staff executes a plan as where an army of workers are employed. No doubt we have all seen in many a small library a single person organizing her time and powers with as much care as if she were directing scores of people, or as a contributor to a recent number of *Public Libraries* expressed it, "She combines many positions in one and fills them all herself." On the contrary we may have seen a staff of many people laboring under what might almost be called mob rule.

Those of you who have passed from a small library to a larger, especially if by chance you have gone back to a smaller, will concede that the difference in administration is one of degree and not of kind. Hence I maintain that the problem of organization is one of the problems all libraries and librarians have in common, and that it will depend largely upon your temperament, your personal equation, whether your work as a whole is a mosaic, or a painting done with a brush.

PEOPLE: A MODERN EMPHASIS IN LIBRARY TRAINING

By JOSEPH F. DANIELS, *State Agricultural College Library, Fort Collins, Colo.*

THERE are many ways of viewing a subject and many ways of discussing its phases. It may be that a positive shift of emphasis in this subject of training in library schools will give the idea a stronger light and more relief from the background of routine. Un-

doubtedly there is error in this presentation, but its purpose is not to escape error or to claim perfection of plan, but, solely to emphasize, even to the point of exaggeration.

A survey of the library schools in this country will show quite clearly that adminis-

tration of some sort is taught in a formal way, but that the idea of "people" as a first principle in library service is not in vogue. It is the same thing that used to appear in the adage to the effect that the catalog is made for the librarian, and its application does not stop at the training school; it can be shown equally as well in the library building floor plan.

During the past eight years the writer has rambled across the country from Boston to Los Angeles and back and forth, here and there, has talked on administrative discretion and has taken notes. He does not forget Mr. Kipling's

There are nine, and sixty ways
Of constructing tribal lays,
And every single one of them is right

and does not altogether forsake the humble position of an inquirer.

At the outset let it be acknowledged that a special pleader may be led by enthusiasm to wander upon boggy and untenable ground in discussing people *versus* books, or, books *versus* people, as a first principle in librarianship; but for the sake of examination of the subject with a view towards a better working adjustment, this proposal to shift the emphasis is made.

The library schools of the United States have two kinds of instruction; that given by the instructors and that given by visitors who talk on various topics. These visitors contribute a regular part to the scheme of the course, and, while they are not members of the teaching staff, they are an essential part in the teaching. It is neither fair nor adequate to say that the visiting lecturer supplies the practical part of library training, as against the theory of the school; but, in some measure, this practice of inviting men and women from the active duties of library service is the recognition of a gap in the curriculum which is bridged or filled by visits to libraries and by listening to those who earn their incomes from library employment. In one way or another, in all sorts of schools and training classes, this is an important part of preparing young people for library service.

Instruction in library science and economy is widespread, leading down from the thoroughly organized school to the single appren-

tice in the little library. Between these extremes there lies a very large group of institutions and public libraries that train young people for usefulness and employment. Some of these training classes and apprenticeship systems are designed to prepare recruits for local service and some are devoted to the idea of furnishing librarian and assistants to the country at large, just as the library schools of national reputation send their graduates to fill vacancies, or to begin the work in some new field.

It should be made clear that there are literally hundreds of training classes of one sort or another, large or small, organized or desultory, and that the essentials of what we call library science and about which we are fairly agreed, have been adopted in some sort of code in such places of instruction. Thus it will be seen that the matter affects a very large service.

It may be said that all these agencies do not deserve the name "class," that instruction is not always given, that we are not sure about the essentials, and that the statement of fact is not sufficient proof. The reply is that the writer has been over the ground from coast to coast, and is trying to tell the thing as he has seen it. There are hundreds of teachers of library science and economy, but only a few teachers of library service and administration.

In so far as the library school curriculum is concerned, let it be said that there is no danger of overdoses of theory. Graduates of such schools know that whatever they have missed, they have never learned too much of the *science* of librarianship. And this, too, should be said: that the library schools and classes of instruction everywhere, in greater or lesser degree, are faithfully doing a very definite work; that they increase efficiency; that a very positive result for good is apparent to any one who knows anything about a library from either side of the desk. They are all very much in earnest about it, and, while some appear in the rôle of the blind leading the blind, the whole movement is towards the light and has added no little dignity and circumstance to a worthy calling.

Yet, after considerable acquaintance with the library school and its graduate, one may

be led to wonder if the emphasis and point of view in library instruction will not in time change so as to alter the character of the whole conception of service and the preparation for it. A brief of what seems an important phase of training is here submitted, and to clear the way an indictment is presented for the sake of bringing the case before the court of the reader, who shall be judge:

It is charged that an important aspect of training receives little attention, because the schools begin and end their courses of instruction with the book and its house (the "bookery," as Mr. Hopkins calls it). And, while we cannot deny that books are fundamental in the idea of a library, we know that People are fundamental in the idea of service.

Furthermore, a number of specific problems in library service have been thrashed out, in print and conference, which have more or less to do with the ratio of duty and service to books and people, but the gist of library science has seldom been presented to us as consisting wholly of our relations with the People (the word "people" standing for an idea). Yet we know that the stupid criticism of schools is aimed against a want of administrative discretion in the graduate, and voices a well-grounded dissatisfaction in several quarters; and, also, that this administrative faculty is the secret of library sense and science, as it is in all other occupations.

Now let us analyze this idea of training based on the idea of People as a "prime mover" or "prime motor." Let us make an outline something in this fashion:

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION

People

- The librarian, a wise servant.
- The lives of librarians, ancient and modern.
- The public, a human composite.
- The community and the neighborhood.
- The ministerial function, a first principle.
- Character in man.
- Policies; working bases in human affairs.
- Adjustment in place of justice and ultimate truth.
- Co-ordination a purely intellectual feat.

Books

- The human expression in "letters."
- Relation to the arts.
- The art of book making.
- The history of books and vehicles of epic values.
- Paraphernalia, machinery, records (the bookery).

This crude outline offers too much for comment and cannot be developed, point by point, outside a large book; but to touch upon the first point only, let it be said that the first thing in a library is a librarian. He (and she) should be deliberately trained as essentially human—predominantly a culture ganglion, and the first step is to emphasize that his inherent genius and character are individual and personal. Of course, it is true of every individual that he has personality and genius, even though he has never emerged a hair's breadth above the dead level of standardized mediocrity, but he must be made to know this, that he may cultivate, control, and adjust it to his calling and to his corner of the vineyard.

Even as a commercial and economic proposition the librarian is the first thing in a library. Nearly all library school graduates whom the writer has met in charge of small libraries confine their activity to record work or desk work and are quite blind to the possibilities for growth and influence dependent upon People. The same ignorance of human affairs and policies is evident among trained assistants. When they advance in position or pay it is because of skill in record work, or in a specialty, or, because of adventitious conditions, not a part of the matter in hand.

In a measure this narrower habit of life resembles that of the teacher who is ever clamoring for professional recognition, yet forever ignorant of the first requisite in that advanced status—a skill in more than technique—a wider vision than

"Come day, go day,
God send pay day!"

The manner in which Tom Sawyer whitewashed his fence exhibits more of professional attainment than one often sees in the young librarian. Certainly, Tom knew something of the human nature about him.

When one considers the library commit-

tees, boards, trustees and good people who are trying to discharge their municipal duties in hundreds of towns and villages, it is plain at first glance that they need in each place a librarian who knows more than books and library science. It is also evident in most cases that the librarian who is there is a person hired to do their bidding and to attend to the minor duties of record work, a superstition and a mystery in the public mind.

How many librarians in such places (towns and villages and many cities) have any voice in the larger affairs of administration?

How many librarians in educational institutions have recognition as members of faculties, and, if recognized at all, how many receive faculty salaries?

How many librarians anywhere know how to build and increase special collections, inaugurate policies, or impress their own ideas upon their people without raising an issue or waging a campaign?

How many librarians know how to support or to oppose legislation. There are too many of such questions for print, but the drift of this inquiry is shown in the foregoing.

Of all preferred occupations, I can think of none that offers the opportunity for genius and leadership that is found in librarianship, yet the strong emphasis laid on technical skill to the neglect of that opportunity will probably result in a very commonplace rating of the book servant. The community attitude and all traditions concede a most enviable social position to the librarian, but that concession will be restricted to evening parties, club work and sewing circles if librarianship is rated in A. L. A. terms and diplomas according to excellence in bibliography, classification and "the rules."

Recently the writer has attended several consultations where library building plans were being discussed. In each place the question was asked, "Have you talked this over with your librarian?" and in each the answer was "No." It developed that no one had thought of asking the librarian, and after an interview with him or her, one could not avoid the conclusion that the librarian did not know a mezzanine floor from an asteroid, nor why nor how to get it for his building. Yet three of these librarians had been "trained"

in schools in the Atlantic States and two in inland schools of high grade. Two of them are now holding responsible positions in well known library schools. All except one were women.

The library schools should not decrease technical training; it is good and there is not a bit too much of it; but there should be a change of emphasis, if the school is to furnish librarians of professional grade. As the graduate appears in the field from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he (and especially she) is far above a machine in working efficiency, but he is not in line for the honors and high place associated with the name, "librarian." Considerable internal administration and institutional affairs are thrust upon him or he would be a clerk pure and simple.

When it is remembered that the graduate has usually had more or less college work in addition to the professional library school, it is not too much to require maturity and social fitness of rather positive nature. Librarianship as a profession requires more than mere custodianship and technical skill, and if this is not forthcoming, the next generation may see librarianship unionized like bricklayers.

The question of sex is probably involved in this matter, as in many of our industrial and other problems in sociology and economics, but in writing it is wiser to think of common gender in the word "librarian," and to include all workers as candidates for the professional grade. The writer has often been guilty of saying and printing, that better professional standing of librarianship would result from an increase of men in library work, but this mild statement generally involves a protest that by some delicious feminine twist places one in a difficult position and this aspect of the question may be ignored for the present.

This is but a brief installment of a longer argument. Its purpose is simply to set forth a claim that for young or old, in training or in the actual work of a library, in charge or in subordinate position, the important item of technical training and efficiency is of less importance than the development of the man or the woman who is to deal with the library and its People.

THE OPENING DAY—AND AFTER—IN A CHILDREN'S LIBRARY

BY MARY DENSON PRETLOW, *Librarian Hudson Park Branch, New York Public Library*

WE might have known all about the neighborhood before the library was finished had we had ears to hear, for the contractor never tired of telling stories about the lawlessness of the children. "Crimes," he said, but I objected to the word, it was too strong for children's pranks.

"Strong," he gasped, "*strong!* You just wait!" And then he added solicitously, "Do you have to do it?"

"Have to do what?"

"Come over here to work. It's not safe, it really isn't. I should think you could get another job, one not so dangerous."

I laughed. Who feels so secure in her knowledge and experience as a children's librarian?

"Well," the contractor said, "*these* children will out-wit you yet—unless—well, maybe you'll pay them to keep quiet as I've done."

Before the first stone of the building was laid a boy who said he was the "main guy" had presented himself and asking for "de boss" had offered to protect him and his property for the sum of five cents per week. The contractor had scarcely noticed him or his proposal—he, a man of six feet, to need protection for his dozens of workmen from a little Irish lad of possibly fourteen years. But a few days later he was glad enough to treat with him.

As the days went by protection went up till, as the library neared completion, the boy demanded and received ten cents every day. He explained, "It takes money and treats to keep the boys quiet." All this, of course, only convinced me that the brand was there to be plucked from the burning.

The library staff was made up of trained assistants and we all agreed that patience and courtesy should be our watchword, for this was a new library in a new neighborhood and we meant to set a standard.

At about half-past three on the opening day there was the sound of many feet pressing eagerly along in the streets, the doors swung open and an army of children marched in. They packed the steps and every inch of open space on both floors and still they came, packing closer. It was so unex-

pected that we were wholly unprepared, unless you might call having a policeman there, a sort of subconscious preparation. When I regained my wits I told this officer to stand at the door and not to let anyone else come in, then I wedged my way back to the children's application desk where three trained assistants were trying to remember their training. Perhaps one might doubt it, but it takes patience and a very fine variety of patience at that, to be perfectly courteous during such a conversation as this:

"I want a book."

"What is your name?"

"Ma'am?"

"What is your name?"

"Romeo."

"What is the rest of it?"

"Rosario."

"Which comes first?" (You search the file for both.)

"Ma'am?"

"Is it Romeo Rosario or Rosario Romeo?"

"Teacher, he's punchin' me."

"Is it Romeo Rosario or Rosario Romeo?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Which is it? Repeat your full name."

"Rosario Romeo."

"It is not here. Let the next boy come."

"But, teacher, you said——"

"Let the next boy come, please."

"I want a book and you said——"

"You must go on."

And then, perhaps, Rosario Romeo confides in you that he is generally called Joe and you find his name easily enough.

All the children were of one mind that day, and that one mind was bent upon one object—a new book from the new library. It did not matter to them that their applications had not been signed. That was our affair, not theirs. They came for books. The rules of the library did not even interest them. They would have books or know the reason why—and our reason did not satisfy them.

When dozens of scores of children are elbowing each other, when little girls are crying, and little boys are throwing chewing gum balls, when across a sea of children's faces you see a wave of impatience spread, when in answer to your gentle request that some of

them go out and come back an hour later you are answered with a howl of "We want a book!"—then you try desperately to hit upon some plan by which to save the situation. That day it was particularly difficult, as we were using but one entrance—the main entrance. I took the signed applications, and, going down to the door, began at that end and had another policeman lead out those children whose applications had not been signed. Of course, I told them to come back but some way those resolutions about kindness, sympathy and a cordial welcome to every child did not seem to fit in with one policeman guarding the door and another forcibly putting the children out. It was certainly a relief to get things quieted down, though even then there was enough excitement to keep you from feeling dull.

An Irish lad about fifteen would turn hand-springs, desks and railings notwithstanding; indeed, all probable obstructions seemed to be in just the right places to show his excellent skill in springing over them. Now, hand-springs are not desirable in a library at any time, but when you are half crazy with work and worry they are impossible. I sent the boy out and told him not to come back for a week. An hour later someone came up to the children's room and said, "We've had one peaceful hour down stairs, the nicest boy has been helping us, he can do anything with the big boys and girls, he keeps them in line and makes the boys take their hats off and—" but I waited no longer, I ran to look at this genius and found, solemn and important, my hand-spring boy. I pretended not to recognize him and for a week he helped us with the children every evening, then he grew tired of it and went back to the streets where he is known as an impossible tough.

The second day of the library we got on so well that I told the officer on duty that he need not come back again unless we sent for him. The third day, to our surprise, we had very few people come in. The children who came asked if they had to pay to join, and the grown people wrote their applications or chose their books in haughty silence.

Late in the afternoon an irate old gentleman told us what he thought of a public library that charged an admission fee. Then we found that a well-dressed boy had been standing at the door collecting admission

fees from all who started in: "from each, according to his ability." I remembered humbly that the contractor had thought these children might out-wit me.

It seems to me that the most puzzling situations that confront a children's librarian are brought about by her inability to make the child see her point of view. A boy who is not a member of my library, but has come in every day for weeks to read, stole some books from the reading room. One of his friends "told on him," and with the aid of his teacher we got boy and books back to the library. I gave that child a serious talk. I began by asking him what a person is called who steals. For a long time he declared that he did not know and then a light broke over his face and in the glad tone of one who remembers something pleasant, he sang out, "I know, I know! A robber! A robber!" Then he subsided into stony unresponsiveness. Once or twice I thought he started to speak, so I stopped at the end of what I considered a very impressive period and said "Now, what did you want to say, are you sorry?"

"Sorry?" he looked puzzled.

"No, ma'am, I want to join the library." I tried to show him that he was not exactly a desirable member, how could I know he would not steal books? But at every pause he went back to the main idea, viz., he wanted to join the library.

Equally embarrassing is the ability on the librarian's part to see quickly and clearly the view-point of the child. A few days ago a little girl came in to see about a book that she had lost. She came because we sent for her. She was about fourteen, with an expression many years past childhood. She did not know what had become of the book; her father was sick; her mother stayed in the little shop all day and far into the night; there were seven children; she was the oldest and she had to cook and wash and take care of the babies; her "littlest baby" had been sick; she did not know where the book was. She did know that when she paid for it her mother would forbid her ever to take another book. Then she wept.

Sometimes we give the children tests in reading to determine whether or not they may borrow books from the library. One little girl who failed joined her waiting comrades

and said, "Of course, I couldn't read what she gave me, she couldn't read it herself, the words were so long and so long—" measuring the distance with her hands.

A very foreign looking boy could read scarcely at all, but seemed so ashamed that the assistant said: "You haven't been over here long, have you?"

"No," he said, brightening up at her encouraging tone, "just three weeks."

He read wonderfully well if that was true, of course he might make an application, but where did he come from?

"Jersey City."

It is very difficult to speak clearly and simply enough to make the children understand. They are always quoting you as having said one thing when you really said another. A small boy brought two books of fiction to the desk about ten seconds after the librarian had told him he could take but one. She asked him what she had just said to him. He answered, "You said 'you can take two books, but one book will fix you.'"

There is perhaps no point on which the librarian and child disagree so entirely as that of the proper condition of the hands. A child whose hands were black with dirt solemnly stated, "I was born that way." Another declared that the doctor said "he must not wash his hands till the weather got warmer." Another whispered, "Teacher, that's the color of my skin."

I asked one boy, trying to point out the necessity for clean hands, whether he would rather take a clean book or a dirty one? "A dirty one everytime," he said. "I always pick for real dirty ones, then the little spots I get on 'em don't show."

A boy who brought back a book with its cover soiled and greasy, refused to pay the fine and finally brought his mother in to speak in his behalf. We had been very unjust and unkind to her boy she said, "for he is very careful; he puts his book in the ice box where the baby can't get it, and nothing but our food and Willie's books ever goes in that ice box."

The children in all parts of New York and from every grade of society have one want in common—"a sad book." Sometimes they fix their great sad eyes on your face and say, "Teacher, give me a real sad book." And it makes you feel that they have had so much

trouble that they can't think of anything else. Sometimes the girls want "a sad book with love in it." One little girl who selected on that principle, a book for her father, came flying back with it and said "Please help me to find another book quick, my father was awful mad when he saw so much love in it, he says it's all lies."

For the little foreign children it is particularly hard to find books that hold or even interest them. Their emotional temperaments are fed by the exciting happenings in the streets. In one single day a tenement about a block and a half from the library was burned, the firemen making several dramatic rescues; a man was stabbed right in front of the library, and a boy fearfully injured by a man from whom he had stolen five cents. The witnesses of these and like events stroll into the library to get something to read, and I must own that I am not surprised when they think dull the books written by nice Americans for properly brought up little American boys and girls.

There is an assembly room in my library, which is sometimes used by the settlement workers in the neighborhood for lectures and concerts. At one of these they decided not to admit any children unless they came with their parents. The children appeared early on the scene and I told them the conditions.

I was surprised later to see them return with one or both parents. A small and very shabbily dressed little Irish boy, who had begged to be allowed to go in to the concert, stood looking on. He, too, was surprised to see so many families agreed on the way to spend an evening. A very Irish looking girl came in with a distinctly Italian mother and at sight of them he burst out laughing and went out.

About five minutes later a cab stopped at the door and a man in faultless evening dress, a singer, who was giving his services for sweet charity, came in. Close by his side was the little Irish boy. The man stopped to speak to me and the boy still holding onto his coat whispered, "This is me faither."

I saw the justice of his claim, the only difference in rights between him and the other children was a difference in selection and, perhaps, clothes, so he and his unconscious father entered the hall together.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR 1907

IN the year 1907 the legislatures of 22 states enacted laws affecting libraries. Out of a total of 40 acts 10 related to state libraries of which six increased the salary of the librarian and three added to the income of the library; three laws related to the distribution of documents, eight to law libraries and two to school libraries.

In Illinois the library employees pension act was amended and in Rhode Island a larger penalty was named, amounting to \$20 for injury to books and \$10 for their detention. Six laws were concerned with state supervision of libraries and nine provided for establishment and support.

The two latter classes of laws are of special importance. Missouri and North Dakota created library commissions, the former with five members and the latter with three. Alabama directed its Department of Archives and History to act also as a library commission and Rhode Island authorized the State Board of Education to send out travelling libraries. Oregon increased the annual appropriation for its commission from \$2000 to \$6000, and Washington appointed a superintendent of travelling libraries for a service formerly required of the State Librarian.

Each one of the nine laws respecting the establishment and support of libraries was an amendment of an existing law. In Iowa the power to contract for library facilities was extended to township trustees. In Minnesota the library board of any city of 50,000 was authorized to extend the use of its libraries and museums by contract with a neighboring county or village. In New York the rights of accepting conditional gifts and of transfer were enlarged so to apply alike to municipalities, districts or public libraries. In Pennsylvania any municipality adjoining a city of the third class or a borough may join with it in the support of a common library, and the town councils of certain small municipalities have the same power in maintaining libraries as the councils of boroughs, a 1 mill tax being authorized. In South Dakota a municipality of over 500 may levy a tax of 1½ mills, formerly but 1 mill, for a public library. In Utah where formerly a tax of ¼ mill was permitted, a city of the first class on establishing a public library must lay a ½ mill tax and may levy ¾ mill and a city of the second class may lay a 1 mill tax. In Washington any city having an assessed valuation of \$2,000,000 may tax itself ½ mill on the dollar for a public library and in cities of less valuation the tax may be sufficient to raise \$1000. In Wyoming several verbal changes were made in the law for county libraries and a clause in the former law limiting expenditure for works of fiction to 25 per cent, was dropped.

W. R. EASTMAN.

THE LIBRARY SCHEDULES OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION

THE following is the main schedule of the new library statistics schedules being printed under the direction of the Bureau of Education. It is less detailed than the old form of library schedules, and is to be sent to all libraries. Supplementary schedules will be sent to certain classes of libraries, as follows: schedule 2, state and county travelling library systems; schedule 3, city public library systems; schedule 4, special collections in libraries in the United States; schedule 5, salaries of library employees in the United States.

MAIN SCHEDULE

1. Name of library.
2. Post-office, state.
3. Date of original establishment.
4. Should the library be classed as General, Government, State, College, College society, School law, Theological, Medical, Historical, Scientific, Society, Institutional?
5. Is the library entirely free to the public? If so, give date made free.
Is it free to students of the college or school?
Is a membership or subscription fee charged?
Is it free to the public for reference?
6. Number of bound volumes in main library and branch libraries (including all departments and duplicates).
Number of unbound pamphlets.
7. Are the collections of books in the library especially notable for their size or value?
8. How many branches has the library?
How many of the volumes given in answer to question 6 are in these branches?
9. Number of volumes and pamphlets added during the past year.
10. Number of borrowers' cards now in force according to the rules of your library.
11. Number of books issued during the past year for use outside the library.
In accordance with the rules drawn up by the A. L. A. committee on library administration, books lent through branches and delivery stations and books sent to deposit stations will be counted, but not books lent from deposit stations. Books lent for pay and periodical numbers should also be counted.
Books issued from the children's department or issued for juvenile use.
12. Number of visitors to reading rooms, including periodical and newspaper reading rooms.
13. What is the total amount of your permanent endowment fund?
14. Income for the last fiscal year:
(a) Received directly from taxation.
(b) Appropriated by state, county or city.

- (c) Allotment by institution or society.
 - (d) Derived from permanent productive funds.
 - (e) From all other sources.
 - (f) Total receipts for the year.
- Does the above total include any sum appropriated or secured as a building fund?
- If so, how much?
15. Expenditures for the last fiscal year:
- (a) For books and pamphlets.
 - (b) For periodicals.
 - (c) For binding.
 - (d) For rents.
 - (e) For light, heat, etc.
 - (f) For salaries of library and building force.
 - (g) For all other purposes (except for building).
 - (h) Total expenditures for the year.
16. Does library occupy rented building?
- Part of building furnished to the library free.
- Its own building.
- Cost of building (exclusive of grounds).
- Estimated value of library building and grounds.
17. Number of paid employees of main library, including treasurer's office.
- Number of building force (engineers, janitors, doorkeepers, cleaners, etc.).
18. Name of librarian.

THE LIBRARY AND STUDY CLUBS

IN outlining the policy of the Carnegie Library of Homestead the board of directors made this provision: "To encourage societies formed for self-culture." In making this provision the board recognized the modern spirit of library work: "When the people will not come to the library, the library should go to the people." A brief review of the clubs in Homestead may prove interesting to librarians in other small cities. Two points that have been observed in the organization of clubs are: First, never organize a club that you can get some one else to organize; second, organize in such a manner that the success of the club does not depend upon the library or the librarian. In other words, do not make yourself the leading spirit in the club or have the club officially connected with the library.

The first club in Homestead was the Woman's Club which was organized in 1897, one year before the library was opened. This club includes 35 members. The subjects from year to year have been broad and comprehensive. For the past few years, Shakespeare, Norway and Sweden and Egypt, together with modern topics, have been the objects of discussion. For two years the children's play-ground work was conducted and sustained by this club.

The Outlook Club is composed of business and professional men. The subjects discussed are miscellaneous in their character.

Some of the subjects for the past year were: "Gain as an incentive to progress," "Everyday psychology," "Justice in taxation," "Ether," "The function of government," "Poe's place in literature," "If I had a million dollars," and "The spirit of speculation." The Outlook Club, like most of these clubs, is entertained by its members. The lunch is usually composed of three items, but the topics for this social period are without number. The membership is limited to 15.

The Thursday Night Study Club is composed of teachers. In the beginning the membership was limited to 15, but the demand for admittance was so great that the membership was increased to 25. For three successive years this club studied Shakespeare.

The Prytaneum Club is composed of the wives of business and professional men. The programs have included "Italy," "American topics," and "Ancient history." This club has 15 members and has the distinction of having the highest percentage of attendance of any of the clubs.

The Principals' Association is composed of the principals of the several ward schools, including the teachers in art, music, domestic economy, commercial and manual training. The topics used in this association are for the most part pedagogical. The Teachers' Association is similar in its character. Its membership consists of the grade teachers and their papers are on subjects relating to their profession. The Platonian Literary Society is, virtually, the Munhall High School. The Munhall Teachers' Study Club consists of the teachers in the schools of the Borough of Munhall, which joins Homestead on the east, and is said to be the richest borough in the world. It includes the Homestead steel works.

The Monongahela Valley Library Association is composed of the librarians in Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne, and McKeesport. The programs are mostly professional and literary.

The Athenæum is a club of girls who have graduated from the high school. The work in this club has the effects of continuing the mental inspiration and development pursued in school.

The Thebian is a literary society conducted in a small town about three miles from Homestead where a station is maintained.

The Excelsior Class is a Sunday-school class that devotes certain evenings to literary work. This plan not only benefits the members intellectually but helps to solve the problem of retaining the Sunday-school membership of young people from 13 to 18 years of age. Although the Thebians are in Lincoln Place and the Excelsiors in Munhall the distance does not prevent them from locking horns in mortal debate.

The Audubon Society is composed of school children who are interested in the study and protection of birds. They are instructed and

entertained by illustrated lectures given by local talent.

The West Homestead Teachers' Club studies the reading designated by the county superintendent. The programs are interspersed with current events. In four of the Homestead ward schools literary societies are conducted in the seventh and eighth grades.

There is, finally, one club of the Children of the Republic with a membership of 17. This club of boys discusses patriotic subjects and civics with a cracker lunch thrown in.

Three organizations that are closely allied to the study clubs are the Business Men's Association, the Men's Association, and the Wesleyan Brotherhood. The literary aspect of these organizations is conducted on the lecture plan, and consists in addresses on subjects of interest to men engaged in mercantile business for the first, and religious and ethical addresses for the last two. In all, there are 22 clubs with a membership of 840.

Not all the clubs that have been organized have lived. Some ceased because their purpose had been accomplished, others disbanded "because" and that is all the reason a woman needs to give. The Woman's Improvement Club, the Steel Club, the "Gwal," the Chautauqua Circle, the Criterion Club, and the Ancient History Club are in this class. These literary clubs are unified in the United Literary Clubs of Homestead and vicinity. This organization was formed in 1902 for the purpose of:

1. The interchange of experience.
2. To obtain the stimulus derived from the assemblage of a large number of people having the same purpose.
3. To stimulate the ethical and literary spirit of the community.
4. The formation of new clubs.

The annual function of this organization has attracted a thousand of the club members and their friends. The best talent that can be secured is obtained for these occasions. The first annual meeting was held in the smallest church in town, the last gathering of this sort filled the Carnegie Music Hall. The attraction was the monologue, "Caleb West," and was given by the well-known monologist, Mrs. Edith Harris Scott.

The excuse that the library offers for its interest in these clubs is that it stimulates definite reading of the better class. When it is possible reading lists are sent to the club member on his subject one month before the paper is due. The books that may be of service to any club with a program made out for the year, are placed on a shelf in "club corner," where they may be consulted or selected for home use. In the case of the Audubon Society a list of books and magazine articles was printed for free distribution.

The circulation of fiction at the adult desk is 52. Before the clubs were organized the percentage of fiction was 63. While figures are considered conclusive they do not always

tell all the story. The value of the clubs to the individuals, to society, to the public schools, and to the library would make a book if it could be written. To accomplish this general good through organized reading is what the library aims to do.

W. F. STEVENS,
Librarian Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

THE NEW HAIN

THE March *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* contains a report on the Prussian Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke, by its chairman, Dr. Konrad Haebler. The purpose of the commission is two-fold: first, to make an inventory of all 15th century books found in libraries of the German Empire, and second, to prepare a new "Hain," which it is hoped will be final. Of course, the members of the commission are well aware, as also the chairman expressly states, that in bibliographical work of this kind there is no finality; new incunabula will be found, even in German libraries, or other copies of known issues, that will alter the "finality" of a given collation. But it can only be in isolated cases that such might happen. The plans for the present undertaking are broad enough and the men who have been selected to carry them out know their field well enough, both as to its possibilities and its problems, to give the assurance that as far as such a thing can be spoken of in the case of a bibliography, this work will be final. Both parts of the work are well under way; of the 452 libraries which the commission has undertaken to search for incunabula, 140 have been finally inventoried, 26 libraries had been covered by two members of the commission before its organization, and 73 new, mostly smaller libraries, have been added to the original list and their incunabula cataloged. These 213 libraries have yielded about 38,000 works, including duplicates. As the total of incunabula in German libraries has been estimated to be about 100,000, it is thought that the inventory will be completed in five to six years. The unknown works that have come to light during the progress of these investigations number several hundred. Many of these are broadsides, including 27 different calendars, and volumes of small compass. These new finds have enabled the commission to determine the printers of many undated books, as for instance when Dr. Haebler in the second number of the *Gesellschaft für Typenkunde's Beiträge zur Inkunabelkunde*, shows conclusively that the printer of Capotius' "Oratio metrica" is identical with Martin Landsberg, as Robert Proctor had inferred, though he did not have clear evidence in the case.

The commission has met with much friendly co-operation from bibliographers in other countries, especially Dr. H. O. Lange in Copenhagen and Dr. I. Collijn in Upsala;

the latter has even been sent to Germany by the Swedish government at its expense to take part in the work of the commission, in investigating the collections of such libraries in which he could hope to find material for his own studies of the history of the printers who during the 15th century had some connection with Sweden, such as Lucas Brandis, Johann Snell and Bartholomaeus Gothan. He has cataloged for the commission not less than 1200 incunabula, found in five libraries of north Germany, especially Lübeck. He describes his visit to the Stadtbibliothek of that city and the finds he has made there in two articles published in the Swedish Association of Printers' *Meddelanden*. They are devoted chiefly to the works of the above-mentioned three printers, and give many new clues to their history. To Gothan are further devoted two new articles in Collijn's series "Blad ur var äldsta svenska boktryckerihistoria" in *Nordisk Boktryckarekonst*. One of these articles, printed in the January number, discusses the "Vita Katherine," which Klemming regarded as printed in 1483, thus making it the oldest book known to be printed in Sweden. The result of Collijn's investigations makes it more probable that it was printed somewhere between 1487 and 1489; the present article gives the historical evidence in the case, the typological evidence being kept for a second paper.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

A WORD AGAINST THE PICTURE BULLETIN

IN a comparatively recent number of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* J. C. Dana says a few emphatic words on "Picture bulletins from another point of view." "I do wish," he says, "the custom of making them would die out. I cannot believe that they pay for the labor. They educate the maker — a little; but often they confirm her in bad taste. The effects they produce on others could more quickly be produced by simpler means; and this is granting that the results are worth producing.

"The world to-day is full of good pictures, to be had for a song. Some of these can be hung up, mounted in some simple way, if room permits and the occasion is fit. But painfully to cut them out and mount them in 'artistic' groups; to letter them more painfully still, and then to illuminate them in agony is, relatively to other things which are waiting to be done, a waste of time.

"I note, for example, that following the directions for making a Hallowe'en bulletin with yellow cardboard, black witches and other monuments of labor and expense, comes the very true remark that 'the demand for such material (about Hallowe'en) is always greater than the supply.' Why, then, spend time on a mediocre picture scheme that you may still further increase a demand which you cannot satisfy? Why not put up one

Hallowe'en picture, if you have one which fits the room, and spend your time in finding and preparing reading matter on the subject which you can lend? Or, better still, why not at these strenuous holiday times, put up a picture, or set out conspicuously a few books, or work some other dodge to direct attention away from the subject on which your library is sucked dry and toward some subject on which you are well supplied? There is nothing very valuable in information about holidays. Enough of it is enough.

"And, once more, the child whose wayward fancy is turned to the reading of a book about Nelson by a glance at a few pictures about him — well, he has a wayward fancy. And how about bad habits here? If the library teaches children to run from pictures to books about them, is the library teaching them to run to penny-dreadfuls when they see their attractive pictured covers on the news-stands?

"These are doubtful matters, these educational notions."

A NOTE ON THE "ARTISTIC SIDE" OF PICTURE BULLETINS*

A PICTURE bulletin, I take it, may be:

1. A poster, in which a certain amount of pictorial adornment calls attention to a list of titles on a special topic.

2. A collection — exhibition, if you please — of pictures relating to some special subject (a person, an event, a locality), and designated to impress facts or inculcate ideals not necessarily with distinct reference to an increase in book circulation.

The pictorial material used for these purposes will naturally be somewhat heterogeneous, and one can perhaps hardly speak of artistic effort in the arranging of the same. For that would imply premeditated co-ordination of form and color, while in the assemblage of pictures taken from various sources, such as we see it in the picture bulletin, the effect is to a certain extent fortuitous. But the material should be so arranged as to display a minimum of inharmonious effect or unnecessary obtrusiveness. It is the function of the bulletin to attract, but that function should be exercised with good taste. The bulletin should attract — attractively, if the pun is permitted. The bulletin is either an advertisement or an instructive display, not an art exhibition. But it need not advertise with the blatant bray of a yellow journal scare-head. It is simply a matter of exercising the best taste and judgment possible under the circumstances.

All this seems like a truism, but the obvious is often the most elusive.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

* Extract from a letter sent to the chairman of a library meeting devoted to picture bulletins in general, in answer to a request to say something on the artistic side of picture bulletins.

JUNIATA COLLEGE LIBRARY

To the librarian and layman alike the library of Juniata College is of interest for two reasons:

First—because of the ideal arrangement of the library from an administrative point of view. Second—because of the unique and unusual value attaching to its collection.

Before passing to the books themselves let us consider the building. Through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, \$28,000 was donated to the college for the library building. The aim was to erect a structure suited to the needs of the college. The building is of attractive architectural design, constructed of red brick, with light terra cotta trimmings and tile roof. For a small library the arrangement is excellent. The delivery counter commands a view of the rooms, the entrance, the stairway, and the stack. The side entrance is for the use of the students arriving from the campus; it gives access to the basement and the upper story. In the basement are the day students' room, the lavatory, the boiler room, and a work room for the housing of unbound periodicals sets, government documents, and duplicate volumes. In the upper story are one seminar room and a large, irregularly shaped room which is used for a museum, and contains rare manuscripts, coins, and curios. In the first floor plan one of the reading rooms shelves reference books and some 3000 carefully selected volumes, so that the students may choose them freely; the other is a periodical and government document room and contains current numbers of periodicals and newspapers, bound volumes of periodicals with the indexes, besides the most important of the government and state publications. The main stack room can accommodate 20,000 volumes in each tier of seven shelves. Provision is made for the growth of the library in that the stack can be built out at the rear. A special fire-proof stack room has been provided to house a special collection of colonial works. It will contain some 1500 volumes with the present shelf space, and is constructed so that accommodation for as many more may be added.

The location of the library is a delightful one; the windows afford ample light, and it is the purpose to have a large stained glass window in each of the reading rooms. One in memory of the founder of the college, Jacob M. Zuck, has already been unveiled and adds greatly to the effectiveness of the interior.

Books are circulated freely and on separate tables are placed the reference books for each department. Every book in the building is accessible to the readers; the open shelf system has been followed from the beginning in order to make the books of the greatest service and to reduce the cost of administration. The idea is to train the student to use the library, and the development along this line has been very marked.

The real interest in the library, however, and its value as distinguished from the other libraries of the United States is due to the fact that it possesses a collection of books and manuscripts bearing on early Pennsylvania history, especially the history of the Germans, which was collected by the well-known antiquarian and bibliophile, the late Abram H. Cassel, of Harleysville, Pa., and was presented to the library by the president of the college, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools of Philadelphia. Dr. Brumbaugh has been the guiding spirit in the work of the library, and its existence and growth are largely due to his untiring efforts. He is constantly filling up gaps in the Cassel collection, so that there are now many additions to the original Cassel library, as for instance the volumes purchased at the recent sale of the library of ex-Governor S. W. Pennypacker, whose collection ranked as first in the state. Now that Mr. Pennypacker's library has been scattered it is perhaps not too much to make that statement in regard to the collection at Juniata.

The most prominent characteristic of the collection is its completeness; original letters and records supplement the printed page, so that the story is told with all its personal details. Here are to be found copies of the three editions of the quarto Bible, published by Saur in Germantown, the first edition of which in 1743 ante-dated the first English Bible in America by 39 years, and in the preface of the third edition in 1776, Saur was still able to say "to the honor of the German people . . . for no other nation can assert that it has even been printed in their language in this part of the world." The publication of the Bible in Indian by John Eliot was the only one that preceded it. Christopher Saur's copy of the Berleburg Bible, which was printed on the same press as the Saur Bible, is in the library in excellent preservation. Of the three copies of the "Zionitischer Weyrauchs Hügel," the first book printed by Saur and the first book printed in German type in America, one copy has a peculiar interest in that it belonged to Conrad Beissel, the founder of the Ephrata Cloister, and bound with it are 71 pages of hymns in manuscript in his own handwriting. There are many other Saur imprints besides these, including a complete set of the "Der Hoch Deutsch Americanische Calendar," *Ein Geistliches Magazin*, many editions of the Psalterspiel, and the works of Gerhard Tersteegen. Not even the Bible of Saur, however, equals in magnitude the Mennonite "Martyr's mirror" of Van Braght—"Der Blutige Schau-platz oder Martyrer Spiegel," printed at Ephrata in 1748, the publication of which required the labor of 15 men for three years. Both because of its historical and genealogical value and its great rarity it easily stands at the head of our colonial books. Of the three copies in the library, one contains the frontis-

piece engraved on copper which adds to its rarity. The collection of imprints of the various towns in Pennsylvania is practically complete, including New Berlin, Lancaster, Reading, Huntingdon, and the Cruikshank and Franklin imprints of Philadelphia.

Besides these publications the library contains a large and exceedingly interesting collection of rare manuscripts, documents, diaries, letters and records written by the Pietistic peoples in Pennsylvania, including the diary of Conrad Beissel and the second Christopher Saur; letters from Saur to Beissel and Peter Miller and other men prominent in the German Brethren church. After 1776 German printing began to spread over a larger area and moved from Philadelphia westward through Pennsylvania and into the neighboring states. The large collection of early Ohio, Virginia, and New York imprints are of special interest to the student of Americana. In the library also are all the original manuscripts and volumes relating to the Mennonite educator, called the Schoolmaster of Skip-pack, Christopher Dock; the sources from which Dr. Brumbaugh has written his latest work on the "Life and works of Christopher Dock."

Mr. Cassel collected everything; pamphlets, broadsides, almanacks, and tracts bearing on the history of the French and Indian war, Revolutionary war, and the early years of the republic of both American and English imprint. Moreover, in addition to this large collection of Pennsylvaniana and Americana, there are volumes published in Germany, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries bearing upon the history of the religious development of that period. These supplement the former collection and render the library a source for original research on the history and literature of German religious life on both sides of the Atlantic.

JEAN B. MARTIN.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

GROWTH in attendance and interest was a marked feature of the eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held in Toronto, Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 20 and 21. The libraries of nearly all the cities of the province and the largest towns were represented along with quite a number of the smaller libraries. Several new faces were seen and a keen interest was manifested by all present.

The president in his opening address and the secretary in his annual report called attention to the steady progress of the year and indicated certain lines of action that might be taken up in 1908-09. The treasurer's report was very satisfactory and indicated sufficient funds on hand to make some advance steps. The absence of Dr. James Bain, of the Toronto Public Library was very much regretted, and the Association sent him a reso-

lution expressing its sympathy with him in his severe illness and its appreciation of his great work for libraries in Ontario and elsewhere.

The reports of standing committees were presented as follows: Canadian public documents, by L. J. Burpee; List of best books, from Dr. Bain; Library institutes, by A. W. Cameron; Binding, by E. D. Henwood. Messrs. Burpee and Langton were appointed to confer with the dominion archivist *re* check list of Canadian public documents, and the association instructed the committee to prepare for several library institutes this year, the one held at Brantford last July having been so successful. A most interesting conference on classification was opened by Mr. C. H. Gould, Montreal, representing the Cutter system, and Miss Hester Young, representing the Decimal system. Miss Ruby Rothwell, Ottawa, gave a paper in this connection on card-cataloging. The adoption of a uniform system of classification for Ontario has been before the association for three or four years and after discussion has been laid over from year to year. On Tuesday morning, however, the association finally recommended the adoption of the Decimal system.

At the Monday evening meeting Miss Patricia Spereman, Sarnia, gave an interesting paper on Library work with children, and the Hon. Mr. Justice McLaren spoke, from the standpoint of an outsider, on The mission of the public library. Refreshments were served at the close of this interesting session. The Tuesday morning program opened with a practical demonstration by Miss Effie Schmidt, Berlin, of making numbers on the outsides of books. Miss Schmidt has become an expert in this work, and showed how with black enamel and white paint she achieved her results. A question drawer opened by the secretary proved exceedingly interesting and helpful. Two interesting addresses followed, the first by Rev. W. A. Bradley, Berlin, on The public library and the local clubs and kindred organizations in its own town or village, and the other by Mr. T. W. H. Leavitt, inspector of public libraries for Ontario, on Some library problems.

The association instructed the executive committee to send a deputation to wait on the Minister of Education and confer with him on the following matters:

(a) Change in the basis of distributing the legislative grant.

(b) Establishment of a course of study for librarians and examinations and certificates therefor, and encouragement of librarians to attend library training schools.

(c) Further assistance by Inspector Leavitt's department to libraries in technical and other matters.

The presence of Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago, was much appreciated. The Ontario Library Association

is always glad to have these visits from those in touch with the same problem in the United States.

The ninth annual meeting will be held in Toronto, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1909. The following are the officers for the current year: Rev. W. A. Bradley, president; His Honor Judge Hardy, Brantford, 1st vice-president; A. W. Cameron, Streetsville, 2d vice-president; E. A. Hardy, Moulton College, Toronto, secretary; A. B. Macallum, Canadian Institute, Toronto, treasurer; James Bain, Toronto, Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham, David Williams, Collingwood, L. J. Burpee, Ottawa, W. F. Moore, Dundas, Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara, ex-President Norman Gurd, Sarnia, councillors.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*.

The proceedings of the annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held at Toronto, April 1 and 2, 1907, have been recently issued (Toronto, 1908, 74 p. O.). Last year's was the seventh meeting of the association, and was briefly described in these columns, May, 1907. To have the proceedings in permanent printed form gives occasion for congratulation and contributes a useful reference manual to library literature.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE New England College Librarians met at Radcliffe College Library on Monday, April 27 at 2 p.m. There were 43 members present, representing 16 institutions. Miss Caroline Farley, librarian of Radcliffe College, presided and welcomed the members to the new library building.

At the previous meeting, held at the Library of Harvard University in November, the question had been raised as to whether it was necessary to make acknowledgment for school reports, catalogs and a large number of publications regularly sent to libraries. Mr. Lane reported that he had sent out 171 return postals asking editors of exchanges if acknowledgments were desired. He had received 158 answers, only 12 stating that they would prefer to receive acknowledgments. Many of the others thanked Mr. Lane for taking the matter up, and expressed the hope that other libraries would discontinue sending such acknowledgments.

The subjects taken up for discussion were Charging systems and The best device to keep track of books temporarily removed from the shelves.

At 4.30 the members adjourned to Agassiz House, by invitation of Dean Irwin, and listened to an address by Dr. John S. Billings on the Opening of the new library building. Arrangements for the next meeting were left in the hands of the secretary and Dr. Little, librarian of Bowdoin College.

LOUIS N. WILSON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

Owing mainly to change of date for the coming A. L. A. conference at Lake Minnetonka, and consequent probable absence of some principal participants otherwise expected, it has been deemed best to omit the proposed Institute meeting planned to be held there in June in advance of that of the A. L. A. Possibly more propitious conditions may admit of one being held elsewhere in September or October next.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

American Library Association.

THE MINNETONKA CONFERENCE, JUNE 21-27

The following is the definitive program schedule as outlined for Minnetonka:

Monday, June 22

Forenoon:

Executive Board.

Afternoon:

South Dakota Library Association, 2.30.

American Association of Law Libraries, 2.30

Council, 3.00.

Wisconsin Library School, 5.00.

Evening:

First general session, 8.15. (Addresses of welcome; president's address on "The librarian as a censor;" officers' reports.)

Wisconsin dinner, 6.00-8.00.

Tuesday, June 23

Forenoon:

Children's Librarians' Section.

Government documents round table.

American Association of Law Libraries.

Afternoon:

Minnesota Library Association.

Wisconsin Library Association.

Evening:

Council dinner, 6.30-8.00.

Reception by local committee, 8.30.

Western Reserve Library School, 8.00.

Wednesday, June 24

Forenoon:

Second general session. (Reports of general committees; L. J. Burpee on Canadian libraries; a library commission paper, by Mr. Gillis, of California.)

Afternoon:

League of Library Commissions.

College and Reference Section.

Evening:

Trustees' Section.

New York State Library School Association.

Illinois State Library School Association.

Bibliographical Society of America.

Thursday, June 25

Forenoon and afternoon:

Twin City day.

Evening:

National Association of State Libraries.
Pratt Institute Library School Association.
Drexel Institute Library School Association.
Bibliographical Society of America.

Friday, June 26.

Forenoon:

Catalog Section (large libraries).
National Association of State Libraries.
Election of officers.

Afternoon:

Third general session. (Paper from representative of National Municipal League; discussion on library training; commission reports, including that on new constitution.)

Evening:

League of Library Commissions.
Children's Librarians' Section.
Council.
American Association of Law Libraries.
An informal discussion on The books of the year will be held in the evening.

Saturday, June 27

Forenoon:

Fourth general session. (Discussion on open access, with special reference to losses, opened by papers from Miss Lord and Mr. E. S. Willcox, Peoria.)

Afternoon:

Catalog Section (small libraries).
College and Reference Section.
New Executive Board.

Party travel plans

Eastern party. Those from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other eastern points, may travel together according to the following itinerary, arriving at Minnetonka Lake Sunday forenoon, June 21.

Leave Boston June 19, 10.30 a.m. South Station, over B. & A. R. R.

Leave New York City June 19, 11.10 a.m. Grand Central Station, New York, Central Lines.

(Philadelphia members may leave Broad Street Station at 8.03 a.m. June 19, and connect with New York party, the party rate making it cheaper than to go directly west.)

Leave Albany June 19, 4.35 p.m. New York Central Lines.

Leave Buffalo June 19, 11.25 p.m. Central time, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Leave Cleveland June 20, 3.45 a.m.

Arrive Chicago June 20, 12.50 noon.

(Opportunity to visit Chicago libraries, etc., will be arranged by Chicago Library Club.)

Leave Chicago June 20, 6.30 p.m. special train with central A. L. A. party, C., M. & St. Paul Ry.

Arrive Minneapolis June 21, 7.45 a.m.

(Electric cars will take party direct to Tonka Bay hotels.)

Those desiring to travel with this party please send, before June 10, the Pullman

berth fare to Frederick W. Faxon. If compartment car berth is desired from Chicago to Minneapolis, add 50 cents to regular Pullman rate. There will be special A. L. A. Pullmans from New York and Boston, and party tickets will be used, effecting a saving over the regular fare.

Washington party. If ten or more go from Washington and Baltimore, a party rate can be obtained via the Pa. R. R. Those going from this region please notify F. W. Faxon, who will arrange the party ticket.

Central party. To include all from Chicago, and all from southeastern, southwestern and central points, who go through Chicago to Minnetonka Lake.

A special train, composed of Pullmans, compartment sleeping cars (each compartment accommodates two persons), and a buffet smoking car, will leave Chicago Saturday, June 20, at 6.30 p.m., arriving at Minneapolis at 7.45 a.m., where special electric cars will be provided to convey the party direct to Tonka Bay hotels. This train runs over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., from Union Station, Chicago. Those wishing to join the party should see that their tickets read over this railroad, and (except those with the eastern party) send \$2.00 for Pullman berth, or \$2.50 for berth in compartment car, to Mr. Charles H. Brown, John Crerar Library, Chicago, before June 10. Those unable to go with this party Saturday night, may have reservations secured on the "Pioneer Limited" C. M. & St. P. Ry. at 6.30 p.m., Sunday, June 21, by sending, before June 10, \$2.00 for Pullman berth, or \$2.50 for compartment car berth, to Charles H. Brown. Special cars will be provided if enough apply.

Railroad rates

Pacific coast. Summer excursion rates for season of 1908 are, from California points to Minneapolis and return via another route, \$73.50, on sale June 15 and 16; from Washington and Oregon points to Minneapolis and return via another route, \$60, on sale June 19 and 20. These tickets are good returning for 90 days from sale and may be bought also on certain earlier dates than those named above. Liberal stop-over privileges are allowed.

East, South and Central U. S. The usual convention rate cannot be had this year, but the regular fare, especially in the middle west, is almost the same as our former fare-and-one-third concession. As only the going ticket needs to be bought on starting, there are none of the troublesome restrictions as to route and time of return trip.

The regular summer tourist round-trip ticket to Tonka Bay on sale daily from June 1, and good until Oct. 31, offers a saving. This saving is offset, however, by party tickets (where ten or more travel together one way) so that all who wish to join any of the eastern parties (Washington, New York, Boston)

should arrange with Mr. Faxon to use a party ticket.

Regular rates from the principal cities one way to Minneapolis are given below, also sleeping car berth rate one way.

From	Sleeper berth
Boston.....	\$30.70
New York.....	28.00
Albany.....	26.15
Philadelphia	
via Pa. R.R.....	26.25
via N. Y. City.....	28.50
Washington, D. C.....	25.00
Pittsburgh.....	18.50
Buffalo.....	20.00
Cleveland.....	15.75
Detroit.....	13.50
Chicago.....	8.00
St. Louis.....	11.50
Cincinnati.....	14.00

*Compartment car berth, Chicago to Minneapolis, \$2.50.

†Excess fare charged on all fast trains, from New York and Philadelphia.

As past experience has shown the advisability of an early arrival at the place of meeting, the party plans this year are made to give ample time for rooming and getting rested before the sessions open. All should plan to reach Minnetonka Lake on Sunday if possible, and the special parties are routed with that end in view.

Hotels and accommodations

The local committee of the Minnetonka Conference make the following preliminary announcement concerning hotels and rooms:

1. *Tonka Bay Hotel.* This will be headquarters hotel. It is about 200 feet from the pavilion on the lake shore where the meetings will be held. It will accommodate about 250 people at the following rates: two in a room, \$2.50 per day; one in a room, \$3 per day; two in a room with bath, \$3 per day; one in a room with bath, \$4 per day.

Meals to outsiders at 50 cents each for breakfast and luncheon and 75 cents for dinner.

There are several suites of rooms with bath which will accommodate parties of four or six and sometimes eight in a suite. It is suggested that friends might make up their own parties and engage suites.

2. *Cottages on hotel grounds.* These cottages will be under hotel management, and are part of headquarters. Rates will be \$2.50 per day, with meals at the hotel. Some of them are nearer to the pavilion than the hotel itself, and have the advantage of being more quiet. Parties of friends will be assigned to cottages, if it is so desired.

3. *Private cottages.* It is likely that somewhat cheaper rates can be secured through the hospitality of residents. Meals can be obtained at the hotel at prices mentioned above, and every noon a free boat holding 150 people will run across to the fine restaurant at Big Island and back again to accommodate those not stopping at the hotel and to save time in serving so many.

4. *Excelsior hotels.* Excelsior is connected

both by trolley and boat with Tonka Bay Hotel, and it is but an eight-minute trip. The rates are \$2 for one in a room or \$1.50 for two in a room. There are besides several excellent summer boarding places, with rates of \$8 to \$10 per week, which furnish quite as good accommodation as any of the hotels.

5. *Del Otero hotel.* This hotel is under very good management, with rates the same as the Tonka Bay. It is in the upper lake and is a beautiful quiet place. Fifty people can be accommodated here. Express boats touch here every half hour, and the company have arranged to send out free boats night and morning to convey A. L. A. members back and forth from any of the outside points to Tonka Bay. It will therefore be entirely convenient for members to stay at any of the above-mentioned places. Notice of reservations will be sent to each one giving place, number of room, etc., in due time.

If any members have friends living in Minneapolis with whom they wish to stay, it is altogether practicable to go back and forth. It is a forty-eight minute trip from the center of Minneapolis to Tonka Bay. Hundreds of Minneapolis people go out to Minnetonka for evening concerts at Big Island, and our A. L. A. people could easily make the trip if they wish to. If any one desires to stay in the city the local committee will be glad to furnish information regarding hotels or boarding places.

GRATIA COUNTRYMAN,
Chairman Rooming Committee.

Caution from local committee

In a recent circular issued by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad a statement is made that the Local Committee, therefore, request that we get into direct communication with all members in the East with the view of arranging, if possible, to have them congregate at Chicago. The local committee desires to assure the members of the Association that neither the committee nor any member of it has ever authorized any such statement on the part of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. They were specifically informed that all travel arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Faxon.

J. T. GEROULD,
Chairman Local Committee.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIPS

The Travel Committee has outlined post-conference plans to cover the three proposed trips:

1. Duluth, Leech Lake, and Wilds of Minnesota.
2. Yellowstone Park.
3. Duluth, Copper Country, and Great Lakes.

1. Duluth and Leech Lake

If 25 or more apply, a personally conducted party will spend ten days on a trip to Leech Lake, going with the Great Lakes party (No.

3 below) to Duluth, Saturday afternoon, June 27, and spending Sunday there. Thence by rail to Leech Lake, arriving Monday evening. Glengarry is the name of a club house surrounded by a number of cottages on a point of land extending out into the lake. Under the same management as the club house is a house boat with 12 staterooms, accommodating 25 persons. This boat makes a nine-day cruise of the lake. The cost of the trip for those staying at the club house will be about \$32.00, for the house boat party about \$37.00, plus \$3.00 for stay two nights at Hotel Spalding, Duluth, American plan, two in a room, or \$3.75 for single room. The first 25 applicants, only, can be booked for the house boat. Applications should be made to H. W. Wilson, Chairman A. L. A. local transportation committee, Minneapolis. He will supply circulars and all further particulars to all who write him. (This trip has further attractive features, described in the March L. J.)

2. Yellowstone Park

A trip to Yellowstone Park can be made from Minneapolis in nine days, of which five and one-half are taken up by the coaching trip in the park, a stop being made each night at a different one of the delightful park hotels. This trip from Minneapolis to Minneapolis, including everything—transportation, Pullman, park, coaches, hotels and meals—will cost about \$104.00. Please register for this trip with F. W. Faxon, Chairman A. L. A. Travel Committee, who will make arrangements.

3. Duluth, the copper country, and Great Lakes

For all desiring to return east via the Great Lakes, and for those who wish to make the trip to Duluth and return, or as far as Mackinac Island and return.

June 27. Leave Minnetonka Lake, about 2.30 p.m., by electric car.

June 27. Leave Minneapolis, 3.45 p.m., Great Northern Ry., special cars (or train). Supper on dining car.

June 27. Arrive Duluth, 10.15 p.m. Mail address while in Duluth, Hotel Spalding.

June 28 (provided 75 go). An all day trip will be arranged by special train to the immense open mines of the Mesaba Range, which no one who goes to Duluth should miss.

June 29. The Commercial Club of Duluth will entertain the party, and opportunity will be had to take the wonderful boulevard drive, or the trip "around the horn" by boat.

June 29, 5.20 p.m. Party leaves by special Pullman sleepers over Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Supper in dining car.

June 30. Arrive Houghton, Mich., for breakfast. (Mail address while in Copper Country, care Hotel Douglass, Houghton, Mich.) The day will be spent at Calumet, Mich., the location of the famous Calumet

& Hecla mines, where the party will be entertained by the Calumet & Hecla library. Opportunity will be given to inspect the library, to visit the rock and shaft houses, and see the machinery of this, the richest of copper mines. A trip will then be made to Lake Linden and Dollar Bay, where the stamp mills, smelters and copper rolling mills will be visited, returning, for evening dinner and night, to Hotel Douglass, Houghton.

July 1. During the morning the party will be guests of the Michigan College of Mines Library, and be shown the notable collection of minerals and models of the mines of the region at the college. At noon the party will board the steamer "Northwest" of the Northern S. S. Co. for the "In all the world no trip like this" excursion through the Great Lakes. The steamer touches at Marquette at 6.40 p.m.

July 2. Steamer stops at the "Soo" locks from 6.30 to 8.15 a.m., allowing opportunity for all to see these wonderful locks, and here a carriage ride may be taken by those who prefer (cost \$1.00 a seat). At 8.15 begins the passage of St. Mary's River, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron. At 3.30 we arrive at Mackinac Island, the beautiful, where Lakes Huron and Michigan join, stopping for one and one-fourth hours, just time to take a drive to the points of interest (seats in carriage \$1.00). Here the Chicago members of the party will leave us, spending the night on the island (hotel room and meals, about \$2.00) and leaving at 11.30 a. m. July 3, on the "Northland" (sister ship of the "Northwest"), reaching Milwaukee at 7.45 a.m. July 4, and Chicago 2.10 p. m. where railroad connections can be made to destination.

July 2, 4.45 p.m. The eastern party will leave Mackinac Island.

July 3, 11.15 a.m. Arrive Detroit, after passing through the St. Clair River and Lake. 12.30 p.m. leave Detroit, passing through Detroit River to Lake Erie, and touching at Cleveland 6.15 p.m.

July 4. Arrive Buffalo 7 a.m. eastern time, where connections are made for the east. A party will be arranged to visit Niagara Falls while in Buffalo.

Cost of lake trip. Expense of this trip covering one week, June 27 to July 4, personally conducted, will be as follows, including transportation by rail and steamer trip to Mesaba Range mines from Duluth, hotels (2 persons in a room), baggage, transfers, Pullman berths, steamer stateroom berth (outside room), meals (except the seven on the lake steamer which may be estimated a la carte at \$5.00 to \$7.00)—in short including everything but rides, and meals while on board the steamer "Northwest."

From Minnetonka Lake to:

Duluth only (including Mesaba Range trip,	
meals and hotel until June 29) afternoon...	\$11.50
Buffalo.....	46.10

Cleveland.....	\$44.50
Detroit.....	38.25
Mackinac Island only.....	35.50
Mackinac Island and ticket and stateroom berth to Milwaukee or Chicago.....	43.50
Houghton, Mich., only, but including the stay and trips with party.....	26.80

Those wishing single room at hotels add \$2.00 to above rate. Those wishing room with private bath at hotels add \$2.00 to above rate.

Those desiring this trip or any part of it should write Frederick W. Faxon, who will have charge of it, before June 1, sending him \$5.00 to reserve steamer stateroom, remainder to be paid at Minnetonka before June 26.

The approximate cost of railroad tickets, Pullman berth and meals returning from Minnetonka Lake by shortest route, would be \$29.00 to Buffalo, \$24.00 to Cleveland, \$21.00 to Detroit, \$10.00 to Chicago. Therefore actual cost of post conference trip would be the difference between these amounts and those named above.

This information with regard to conference and post-conference trips will all appear in full in the May number of the *A. L. A. Bulletin*.

A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

The program of the Catalog Section for the Minnetonka conference is as follows:

Large Libraries Section (Friday afternoon, June 26)

Thoughts on catalogs and catalogers, by a Reference librarian, discussion opened by Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University Library; Thoughts on reference librarians, by a Cataloger, discussion opened by Carl B. Roden, superintendent Cataloging department, Chicago Public Library.

Small Libraries Section (Saturday morning, June 27)

The commission and the catalog, discussion opened by Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

All who are interested in the problems of the small library, either in a Commission state or not, are urged to come and take part in this discussion. Let us see where the small library may discard red tape and have a good working catalog at little cost in time and money.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH,
Chairman Catalog Section, 1908.

MARGARET MANN, *Secretary.*

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 14, 1908.

Present, Messrs. Bostwick, Gould, Andrews, Hopkins, and Wyer.

Appropriations. The treasurer was directed to transfer \$150 from the item "Headquarters \$1150" in the budget voted at Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1907, to a "Contingencies" account, and from this sum was appropriated for the use

of the committee on library administration an amount not to exceed \$25 for the year 1908. The sum of \$100 was voted to Miss Nina E. Browne as compensation for services rendered to the Association at the Executive Offices between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1908.

Price of extra numbers of Bulletin. It was ordered that a charge of 25 cents be made for each additional copy of any number of the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, except the conference number, furnished to members of the Association only, after the mailing of the one copy to which each member is regularly entitled, and that the conference number shall continue to be sold at \$2, plus postage to non-members and \$1, plus postage to members. The secretary was authorized to issue a separate edition for free distribution of that part of the Handbook for 1908 which precedes the list of members.

Resignation of second vice-president. The resignation of Miss Helen E. Haines as second vice-president of the Association was presented and accepted. The secretary was instructed to convey to Miss Haines the sincere regret of the Executive Board at the necessity which has compelled this action and the hope of the Board for her speedy recovery of health and ultimate return to library work. Miss Gratia Countryman was named as the unanimous choice of the Board to fill the unexpired term of second vice-president.

Reports of officers. Informal reports were presented by the secretary and treasurer, the former covering conditions at the executive offices and the latter relating to Association finance.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBUYING

The committee on bookbuying of the American Library Association has determined from time to time to issue reports upon new books and editions submitted to it, and which it can warmly recommend for purchase by libraries. The first of these reports, namely those upon one of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and one of Doubleday, Page & Company's publications, is given as follows:

"The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," by George Herbert Palmer. 12mo. 349 p. \$1.50 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

This is a remarkable fine work and is considered by the Committee one of the most readable and delightful biographies ever read by its members. The author was the husband of the subject of the book, whose career was an important one, not only as president of Wellesley College and dean of Women of Chicago University, but also as an important factor in the administration of various women's educational and benevolent associations. The life is called by Prof. Palmer "the autobiography of a friend" and is a noteworthy appreciation of character, giving the reader an intimate acquaintance with Mrs. Palmer. The book is written in the best possible taste and is constructed skilfully. The style is attractive and the book may be warmly recommended to public libraries for purchase. The price is fair. The binder's report on an uncased copy is that the paper stock is sufficiently good. The sewing is by machine and is not strong enough for books subject to much use. The plates are correctly

folded around the signatures and are not tipped in, so that they are not likely to be lost and the adjoining leaves are saved from any stress.

"Love me little love me long," by Charles Reade. Doubleday, Page & Co. 8°. 526 p. \$1.50. Large Print Library.

The publishers advertise the features of this library, of which the book above named is the first volume, as follows: "Readable Scotch-face type, high-grade paper and dignified buckram, Library binding (with stamped label which won't come off, silk head band, muslin casing, and extra sewing on tapes suggested by the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding"). The book justifies these praises and is an edition warmly to be recommended for purchase by all public libraries. The binding is especially strong and the typography is excellent. There is a good biographical introduction and adequate bibliography of the author.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The Committee on Public Documents has arranged for a round table at the Minnetonka conference on the morning of Tuesday, June 23. The round table is intended for the benefit of those librarians who are interested in the distribution of government documents, in the best ways and means of popularizing the documents, etc. The Superintendent of Documents will be present. It is hoped to make the discussions as immediately profitable to those present as possible.

State Library Commissions

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The League of Library Commissions issues its year-book for 1907 (74 p. D.), compiled by Miss Clara F. Baldwin. This is the second year-book published by the league, and is in every way up to the standard of last year's pamphlet. This 1907 edition aims "to furnish a convenient reference book regarding the organization and present methods of work of each commission, with a complete directory of commission workers." The arrangement is as follows: Historical summary; League of Library Commissions (a brief sketch of its formation and work); Constitution, Organization and Activities of Commissions (arranged alphabetically by state); Travelling libraries (tabular statistics), giving amount spent for books, number of libraries, number of volumes, circulation, etc.); Directory of commissioners. It is interesting to note that 27 states are now undertaking library extension work, 22 through library commissions, and five through a department of the state library. Although the organization and methods of the several states differ materially, the common aim is to inspire communities with a desire for library service, to foster zeal in library work, and to promote the efficiency of libraries already established."

MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION

The first annual report of the Missouri Library Commission for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, (27 p. O.), has been just issued. The report presents a letter from the president

of the commission to the governor of the state giving a brief survey of the work and conditions of the commission. The report of the secretary covers in detail the work of the commission. Tabular statistics covering the conditions of libraries in the state of Missouri are given. "An examination of the table included shows 31 school and college libraries, five normal school libraries, 14 society libraries, including one library at the military post, Jefferson Barracks, and one private library in St. Louis open to the public, and 19 public libraries. The list shows 12 Carnegie buildings varying in value from \$10,000 to \$50,000. Four other buildings are noted as being the gift of individuals; they vary from \$10,000 to \$35,000 in value. Of the libraries reporting, 20 own their own buildings. In the case of others than those already noted, the money for the buildings was obtained by bond issue, subscription or general donations. In the case of college libraries it is generally the custom to house the library in rooms set apart in one of the college buildings, very few of the colleges having separate library buildings." The travelling library department of the commission, the outcome of the system of travelling libraries formed by the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, before the establishment of the commission, has 12 active stations and the state provides books which may be shipped to any community as a loan from the commission office merely for the cost of transportation; the field of travelling library work is likely to open up faster than the commission will be able to fill it; a chart indicating the location of travelling library stations in Missouri is given in the report.

The commission begins work in 1908 with a stock of 5000 volumes from which to draw. Purchases have been made of books on agriculture and farming, and on domestic science from which to organize special libraries, and also of books for special teachers' libraries. Of the "Recommended list of books for rural and graded schools" published in 1907 by the state superintendent of public schools some 743 volumes were purchased, covering all the books recommended for grades one to eight, and other special collections on various subjects have been purchased.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Wisconsin Library Commission has issued a circular urging Wisconsin librarians to attend the Minnetonka conference and giving an itinerary and plans for Wisconsin headquarters at the conference, which will allow all representatives of the state to be together. A Wisconsin dinner will be held Monday evening, June 22, and in the afternoon the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association will be held. During the week the Wisconsin Library School will hold a meeting to organize an alumnae association; the entire class of 1908 will be present, and many of the class of 1907.

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following are the dates as planned by districts of the California Library Association for their first meetings of this year: First District, at Mills College, April 25; Fourth District, at Visalia, May 30; Ninth District, at Orville, May 16.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the association was held Wednesday evening, April 8, in the lecture room at the Public Library, with President W. Dawson Johnston in the chair. About 40 members were in attendance. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, was introduced as the speaker of the evening. Dr. Steiner's discussion of his subject, "Some of the relations of libraries and the federal government," was received with especial interest because of his position as chairman of the committee of the American Library Association on relation of libraries to federal and state governments.

The earliest service rendered to libraries by the federal government was in the publication by the U. S. Bureau of Education in 1876 of its "Public libraries in the United States." Since that time the points of contact between the government and libraries have grown so numerous that it was eminently fitting for the American Library Association to recognize their importance by the appointment of a special committee. The work of this committee, since its formation at Asheville in May, 1907, was briefly outlined by the speaker. A more detailed report has already been published in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association for March, 1908.

Dr. Steiner spoke commendingly of the improved service rendered by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in the more rapid distribution of public documents to libraries. He also urged that librarians work for the authorization by Congress of a parcels post, which he considers of more importance than the subsidiary question of a library post. The present committee on federal and state relations consists of six members, including one Canadian. It is desirable that a separate committee be organized for Canadian matters, and that the committee for the United States should consist of a few members, all located near Washington, or of a much larger number of members more widely distributed than at present. More attention should be paid to the increasingly important relations of libraries with the state governments.

At the close of Dr. Steiner's address, Dr. Otto Klotz, astronomer royal of Canada, who was present, made a few remarks concerning library conditions in Canada and in the city

of Ottawa, where he is president of the library board of the recently established Carnegie library. After the addresses a brief informal social gathering was held in an adjoining room, where light refreshments were served. This feature of the evening proved so acceptable that it is likely to be repeated at future meetings.

The May meeting of the association, according to custom, will probably consist of an excursion on Decoration day to some point of interest in the vicinity of the city.

WILLARD O. WATERS, Secretary.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Georgia Library Association held its seventh annual meeting in the class-room of the Library Training School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, April 29-30, 1908. The first session was held on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by Mrs. J. K. Ottley, vice-president of the association.

Mrs. Heard, the president, presented her address, which set forth the history of the work of the association for the past year, and expressed the hope that the coming year would witness a greater realization on the part of trustees of the advantages to be derived from such meetings, and that they would see fit to send their librarian to future meetings of the association. Mr. Henry E. Legler, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, then presented an able address on "The library's part in the world's work." Mrs. Ottley then spoke briefly of the Georgia Library Commission, which has no appropriation, but has really been carrying on a very active work through the courtesy of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

The second session was called to order by Mrs. Percival Sneed, of the Library Training School, at 3 o'clock. The first subject on the program was "Women's clubs and libraries in Georgia" and was presented by Mrs. E. G. McCabe, chairman Library Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The splendid work now being done by the women's clubs was very graphically and interestingly told.

Following this address Mrs. Sneed conducted a round table on Southern library progress, the following members and visitors taking part in the discussion: Mrs. Maui Barker Cobb, Georgia State Library; Miss Laura Hammond, Georgia School of Technology; Miss Marion Bucher, Agnes Scott College Library; Miss Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga Public Library; Mr. Paul F. White, Emory College Library; Mrs. Pace, of Covington; Miss Norris, of Tifton; Mrs. Jones, of Norcross.

Immediately after the afternoon session tea was served by the members of the Library Training School and this informal reception in the class room was greatly enjoyed.

The third session of the meeting was called to order by Miss Julia T. Rankin, secretary, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. R. L.

Foreman, vice-president of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, introduced Miss Mary W. Plummer, director of Pratt Institute Library School, who gave the address of the morning on the "Development of the public library."

The following resolutions were adopted by the association before adjournment Thursday morning:

Whereas, For the first time in its history the Georgia Library Association has met without a presence that was its inspiration in the beginning, its consolation through years of trial, and at all times the guide to which it turned for direction and courage, and the fact that Anna Wallace is no longer with us is only made a matter of cheerful mention by our recognition of the fact that after years of devoted service to the library movement in the state, and the giving in an unstinted measure of her time, strength, and remarkable ability to the organization of our movement, she is now, as Mrs. Howland, enjoying that portion of personal happiness which she so richly deserves.

Therefore, Your committee feels that its voices in but a faint manner the feelings of the Association when it moves to express in this resolution the sentiment of loss that it has sustained, and the feeling that in the marriage of Miss Wallace we have given up a leader and a source of inspiration that can never be replaced. Her work will live after her and our future prosperity and well-being, however they may come, will always in our hearts and minds be ascribed to her years of patient and brave planning.

Therefore be it resolved, That this small tribute be inscribed on the minutes of the Georgia Library Association, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Max. F. Howland.

Committee:
Chairman, Mrs. E. G. McCABE,
MARGARET DUNLAP,
LOUISE SMITH.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, Middleton, president; Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, Athens, first vice-president; Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Atlanta, second vice-president; Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, Atlanta, third vice-president; Miss Julia T. Rankin, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club will be held in Pittsfield, Mass., at the Maplewood Hotel, one of the best in the region, from June 3-6. Reduced rates have been fixed at \$3 per day per person, either one or two in a room; this also includes transportation of self and baggage both from and to the station.

The sessions will be arranged to take advantage of good weather and of invitations to visit the Berkshire Athenæum with its fine library and museum, two of the old estates at Lenox and Stockbridge, the Crane paper mills at Dalton, and the lakes and resorts near Pittsfield. Longer excursions may be made to Mt. Greylock and through the beautiful region both north and south of Pittsfield.

The program will cover the following papers which will be supplemented by individual conferences and by round tables:

A new interpretation of Virgil, Harlan Hoge Ballard, librarian and curator Berkshire Athenæum; The visiting of small libra-

ries under the auspices of the State Library Commission, Miss Katharine P. Loring, Prides Crossing; Village improvement, an illustrated lecture, J. Randolph Coolidge, jr., trustee of the Boston Athenæum; Practical economies and publicity, a discussion led by H. C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield; Anticipations, W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library; The training of college students in bibliography, Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library; Outside the walls: a protest against the proness of librarians to bury themselves in their libraries and so to lose touch with the world outside, J. I. Wyer, jr., secretary of the American Library Association; Some cardinal principles of a librarian's work, Sam Walter Foss, Public Library, Somerville; The library as a social force, Geo. H. Tripp, Free Public Library, New Bedford.

At the annual business meeting of the club the officers of 1907-8 will present their reports and any new business, and their successors for 1908-9 will be elected.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club will hold its annual meeting with the election of officers, probably on Thursday. Other clubs are invited to arrange for short business sessions.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Montana State Library Association met in Bozeman, April 24-25, nine libraries being represented at the meeting.

The first session was a special assembly at the Agricultural College, and consisted of three addresses of a general nature, by President Hamilton, of the college, Mr. W. S. Bell, of Helena, and Miss Gertrude Buckhouse, of the University Library at Missoula.

The guests were entertained at luncheon in the domestic science rooms, and afterward driven to the U. S. Fisheries Station near the town.

The second session was held at the lecture room of the Public Library, and consisted of two addresses, that of the president, Granville Stuart, on Public libraries of Montana, and by Mr. W. S. Bell, of the Historical Library, on The historical library, its origin and mission.

The business session was held Saturday morning, April 25, at the Public Library. The following officers were elected:

President, Granville Stuart, Butte Public Library.

Vice-president, Miss Grace Stoddard, Missoula Public Library.

Secretary-treasurer, Miss Marguerite Bowden, Helena Public Library.

The next meeting was appointed to be held in Helena, in December.

The afternoon session consisted of papers on The newspaper and the library, by Miss Ida Sternfels, of Butte; The Children's section, by Miss Elizabeth L. Thomson, of Anaconda. These papers were followed by discussions, and there followed a general library round table.

Acting upon a suggestion from the Public Library of Kalispell, the executive committee was empowered to take steps to introduce into the next legislature a bill providing for the raising of the present one mill tax limit for library support to two mills.

It was also decided to request the State Historical Library to publish as a monograph the first book written on Montana, "Montana as it is," by Granville Stuart, which has been long out of print.

Saturday evening a reception was given in honor of the visiting librarians at the home of Mr. W. W. Livingston, of the trustees of the Bozeman Public Library.

ELIZABETH McCORD, *Secretary.*

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held in the Chicago Public Library Thursday evening, April 9. The meeting was a rally to discuss the possible establishment of the permanent A. L. A. headquarters in the city. Mr. Stern, the first vice-president, presided and called upon Mr. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Andrews said he was not speaking as a member of the A. L. A. Council, although he had been one of those whose duty it was to weigh and consider what there was possible for the A. L. A. to do in the matter.

It has been agreed that it is desirable to have a central place where expert advice can be given on library matters, and there to have plans of library buildings for ready consultation, and to have a professional library for the aid of all librarians that might be a sort of clearing house for all duplicate material. A suitable home for all this must be found.

Pittsburgh has advanced a good offer, but there are geographical and railroad reasons that make it undesirable. New York offers inducements to take effect in three years, but the time is a good way off and, also, the city is too much to one side. The geographical position of Chicago has much in its favor as a suitable place for the A. L. A.

There are three special ways in which Chicago would be benefited by having the A. L. A. here: The first for economic reasons by the bringing of another industry; second, the number of visitors it would bring to the city; and, third, it would emphasize the fact that Chicago is an educational center. Five years from now the John Crerar Library will be glad to offer the A. L. A. space in their new library building.

As Mr. Cheney, of the Newberry Library, was not present, Mr. Merrill said that as Chicago had done much toward starting the co-operation of libraries, so it was suitable that the organization of the co-operation of the United States libraries should be here.

Miss Ahern spoke of the need of making

the state recognize that state supervision of libraries is essential; and, as Illinois as a state needs this awakening, the possible coming of the A. L. A. is to be hailed as a means to this end. She read a letter from the Chicago Association of Commerce assuring the club of two good offers they were ready to make to the A. L. A., and mentioning the probability that in a few days two or three more would be offered.

Mr. Plum, of the association, was present to learn the measure of enthusiasm and, finding it high, assured the club of the interest of the association and said that if desirable the association would send a representative to Lake Minnetonka.

EMILY M. WILCOXSON, *Secretary pro tem.*

HUDSON VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The fourth meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club was held at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Wednesday, April 22, 1908. There was an attendance of over thirty, being the largest since the club was formed in January, 1907.

At its organization, the name of the Hudson River Club was given, but it was found another association had appropriated this name, so a change to the Hudson Valley Club was voted. After the usual business meeting an informal discussion followed on practical methods, statistics, fines, dealing with contagious diseases, etc.

At the afternoon session Prof. William H. White, Ph.D., of the New Paltz Normal School, spoke on "Library training at normal schools." Professor White gave a brief history of library training, and also referred to the fact that the first training at normal schools was at Greeley, Col., and the New Paltz Normal School.

On motion of Mr. Magill, of Pleasant Valley, it was resolved that to recognize the important work of Benjamin Franklin in establishing a library at an early period of the country's history, a day be celebrated by the libraries of the club as Franklin Day.

The following officers were elected: John C. Sickley, president; Miss Helen M. Blodgett, vice-president; Miss Marion F. Dutcher, secretary; Miss Blanche B. Shelp, treasurer; the president and secretary, Mr. H. N. W. Magill, Miss Helen M. Blodgett, and Miss Frances D. Thomson, executive committee.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The eighth annual meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the South Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on Thursday afternoon, April 16, at three o'clock. The report of the nominating committee, adopted unanimously, was as follows: president, Herbert W. Fison, Brooklyn Public Library; vice-president, Josephine A. Rathbone, Pratt Institute Library School; secretary, Elizabeth C. Seldon, Brooklyn Public Library; treasurer, Emma Toedteberg, Long Island Historical Society.

The first paper on the program was given by Mr. Frederic A. Lucas, curator-in-chief of the Museums of the Brooklyn Institute, his subject being "The place of the museum in supplemental education." This was followed by a paper from Miss Anna B. Gallup, curator of the Children's Museum, on "Co-operation between museums and libraries." Miss Gallup thought that exhibits, which could be borrowed from the museums, lead people to read. She quoted some interesting statistics from the New York Public Library.

Mr. H. M. Lydenberg gave a detailed account of "The new central building of the New York Public Library." He illustrated his remarks by showing plans of the building.

A brief business meeting followed. The president appointed a committee of two, Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library, and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, of the Pratt Institute Library School, to take action on the death of Mr. Bardwell, one of the charter members of the club. A social hour followed the meeting.

MARY Z. CRUCE, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The annual dinner of the New York Library Club was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, on the evening of April 30. It was the 14th in a line of successful gatherings of the kind, and though by far the smallest in point of numbers, only 33 in all being present, it proved one of the most sociable and enjoyable. President Palsits in rising to introduce the speakers informed them that they had before them the "seniors" of the club, a risky remark in view of the fact that, in spite of the storm that broke over the city just before the dinner hour, 50 per cent. more ladies were present than men. Dr. George Cary Eggleston was the first speaker, and in his remarks confined himself to the kind of book he was most conversant with, the novel. He dwelt on the powers of the imagination in life and closed with an admirable quotation, from a forthcoming book of his, on the work and value of the sentimentalist. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer spoke most charmingly of the value to her of the old-fashioned library, in which she and others had the unfettered privilege of mousing through the well-filled alcoves at will, selecting such books as pleased the fancy of the moment, and she made a plea for more open shelves in libraries. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer in a humorous speech hit off the stack system of storing books with its so-many-and-a-half stories below and the same above the level of delivery, and no book more than 42 feet in a straight line from the fingertips of the attendant. Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe referred to the work of the public branch libraries, and made a plea for more poetry in libraries. Mr. Charles Battell Loomis read some of his inimitable fables, as he called them, in his still more inimitable

manner. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, the last speaker of the evening, read some amusing "letters of regret" purporting to come from various celebrities, but to the veracity of which Dr. Bostwick hesitated to commit himself, the last of these, a ballad signed, as Mr. Bostwick attested, R. K., is here appended:

She fares behind the charging desk
And there she takes her stand,
A grim young smile upon her lips,
A dating stamp in hand.

"And is this your card, old dame," quo' she,
"Is this your card so true,
Or is it but a car transfér
Conductor gave to you?"

The old dame looked her hard in the eye—
"Such pertness to my face!
Ye'll give me books on a car transfér
Or you'll surely lose your place."

"Now who may you be, my gentle dame,
That speak so stern to me?"
"My husband's aunt was a bosom friend
To the cook of Carnegie.

My seventh son is a policeman
Who stands by Bingham's door;
Good Tammany men are the other six
And I have eleven more.

Full three Trustees I know by sight
And the Comptroller, too;
'Mid auditor's clerks my nephew works
Appropriations through.

So give me books on my car transfér
For my pull is wide and strong,
And to say me nay in your girlish way
Would work you grievous wrong."

And the damsel took her car transfér
And stamped it with a star.
But she spied the date—it was three days late
So she hailed a passing car.

"Now get thee aboard old dame," quo' she,
"And work your pull full hard;
Perchance you can beat your way uptown
With this ex-pired library card."

Oh, pull is pull and cheek is cheek
And when the twain do meet
The average man is wont to go
And take a backward seat.

But neither pull nor cheek avail—
Position, wealth nor birth,
With the brave young girl at the charging desk,
Tho' she come from the ends of the earth."

The last regular meeting of the year was held in the Chapel of Teachers' College, West 120th st., Thursday, May 14, at 3.30 p.m. After reading of minutes the secretary reported on nominations for officers and council, and that present membership of club is about 350. The treasurer's annual report was read and referred to the auditing committee. The president made a report of the year's progress. Reports of program, press and hospitality committees followed. Motion was made that the treasurer pay additional fund needed for expenses of hospitality committee. The executive committee reported names for members. These names were accepted and the members elected. The treasurer suggested provision for life membership and on motion this was referred to Council. The dinner committee reported that the annual dinner, though small,

paid its own expenses and was a success. The committee on union list of periodicals reported a necessary temporary abandonment of plans. Motion was carried that the committee be discharged with the thanks of the club. The roll call of librarians was followed by informal remarks by Mr. Sutton, of Manchester, Eng., who received a cordial welcome from the club, by Mr. R. R. Bowker, who also made some informal remarks on his recent trip to European libraries, and brought to the club greetings from Dr. Anderson, of Stockholm, Sweden; also from Miss Palmgren, whom American librarians remember with warm regards.

A motion was made and carried to refer to Council the question of putting of business matters after the program. Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the A. L. A., delivered an address on the work of some states for library advancement, which will be printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Mr. Bostwick was the special delegate of the A. L. A. to state meetings in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in October, 1907, and his paper was a resumé of his observations and impressions at that time.

The election of officers resulted in following nominations: A. E. Bostwick, president; Miss Frances L. Rathbone, vice-president; Miss E. L. Foote, secretary; A. A. Clark, treasurer; C. G. Leland, of the Board of Education, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, Dr. C. R. Gillette, of the Union Theological Seminary, and E. W. Gaillard, members of Council, term to expire in 1912.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The Twin City Library Club held its April meeting at the Handicraft Guild, Minneapolis. Fifty-five were present at supper, which was served in the attractive tea room at 7 o'clock. After supper Miss Edith Griffith, of the guild, read a very interesting paper on the craft of book binding, reviewing the work of the most famous binders, and then demonstrating the various processes of forwarding, binding and tooling. The remainder of the evening was spent in visiting Miss Griffith's studio and the book shop of Mr. Edmund D. Brooks.

At the brief business session Mr. J. T. Gerould presented the report of the A. L. A. Local Committee on Arrangements for the Minnetonka Conference. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: James T. Gerould, (librarian, University of Minnesota,) president; Mrs. Helen J. McCaine, (librarian, St. Paul Public Library,) vice-president; Miss Clara F. Baldwin, (secretary, Minnesota Library Commission,) secretary-treasurer; Mr. D. L. Kingsbury, Minnesota Historical Society, and Mrs. F. W. Reed, Minneapolis Public Library, members of executive committee with the foregoing officers.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, Secretary.

Library Schools and Training Classes

INDIANA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The seventh summer school, conducted by the Public Library Commission of Indiana, will be held this year at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., June 15-July 27, instead of at Winona Lake, where the summer schools have been conducted for several years. Earlham College is delightfully situated and the summer library school classes will be held in the new college library building which is an unusually successful one. Richmond, Ind., where Earlham College is located, is about 70 miles directly east of Indianapolis.

In addition to the excellent collection of books in the college library, there are several public libraries nearby which will prove most interesting to library students. Among these are the Morrison-Reeves Library in Richmond, and the Dayton (O.) Public Library. It is planned to have three courses of work at the summer school. The regular six weeks' course of work will be in charge of Mr. Francis L. Goodrich, of the University of Michigan Library, a graduate of the New York State Library School, and Miss Carrie E. Scott, the assistant state organizer for the Public Library Commission of Indiana. Lectures in advanced cataloging, new reference books of value and subject bibliographies will be given by Mr. Arne Kildal, of Library of Congress, and library work with schools will be in charge of Miss Grace E. Salisbury, of the Wisconsin Normal School, Whitewater, Wisconsin, and others.

Earlham College will give credit for all work done at the summer library school. Two-fifths of one credit will be given to all those who are granted certificates by the Library Commission for successful work done at the library school. One and three-fifths credit will be granted by the college to members of the Earlham College Library staff who take the summer library school training. Living expenses will be remarkably low. Board and room for six weeks can be obtained for \$20.

According to the *Library Occurrent* for March, 1908, the instructors at the library school will be as follows: Chalmers Hadley, secretary and state organizer, Public Library Commission of Indiana; Francis L. Goodrich, University of Michigan; Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant organizer, Public Library Commission of Indiana; Miss Grace E. Salisbury, librarian Wisconsin Normal School, Whitewater, Wis.; Arne Kildal, Library of Congress; Miss Lovina Knowlton, instructor in bookkeeping, John Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The eighth annual session of the Iowa Summer Library School will begin July 6 at Iowa

City and continue four weeks. Because of the meeting of the A. L. A. in the middle west at Lake Minnetonka the last week in June, it was deemed inexpedient to begin the course as early as heretofore, as it is expected that many Iowa librarians will attend the A. L. A. meeting. Hence the school will open immediately after that meeting.

Two parallel courses will be offered—the elementary course, and one for those who have attended former sessions, or are sufficiently proficient to enter for advanced work. The elementary course will consist of elementary cataloging and other records, classification and the work with children, and also general lectures. The advanced course will include subject headings and analyticals in cataloging, a course in book evaluation, by Miss Harriet A. Wood, librarian, Cedar Rapids Public Library, and one in U. S. Government documents, by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library.

The Documents course will be of unusual value and interest, and special students will be admitted for this course, which will be given during the last two weeks in July. Special students will also be admitted for the course in Library work with children, given by Miss Edna Lyman during the same period.

Full information regarding the courses and tuition, may be obtained by writing to the director, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Library Commission, Des Moines.

COURSE IN U. S. DOCUMENTS

A course in United States government documents will be given in the Iowa Summer Library School at Iowa City, by J. I. Wyer, Jr., vice-director of the New York State Library School, and Secretary of the A. L. A., during the last two weeks of July, 1908. This course will consider the nature and production of these documents, their particular value to different classes of libraries, the means by which they may be obtained, their classification and cataloging within the library, with particular attention to the problems of author headings. Their value and use as reference material will be especially dwelt upon through a careful study of the various indexes. Problems will accompany each lecture. Consultation periods will be arranged for the discussion and further study of particular problems.

Mr. Wyer is especially qualified to discuss this subject, his pamphlet on "United States government documents in small libraries," being well known, as well as the larger publication on "United States documents," issued as a bulletin by the New York State Library. Lectures will be given daily from July 20 to Aug. 1, inclusive, with practice work in connection with the lectures. This is a rare opportunity to study this important subject under a most capable instructor.

Students will be admitted for this course alone, and those considering attendance should at once address the director.

MINNESOTA SUMMER SCHOOL, 1908

Owing to the A. L. A. conference, the program for the summer school of 1908 will be somewhat different from the usual plan. Attendance at the A. L. A. meetings will be made a part of the required work, and these meetings will take the place of special lectures of any kind. The regular work of the school will begin on Monday, June 29, and continue through July 31.

The usual course is open to any holding library positions or under definite appointment to such positions, also to students or teachers in charge of school libraries. The course is designed primarily to assist librarians of small public libraries who have already had some experience in their own libraries, and for this reason is limited to those already holding positions. The work will be adapted, as far as possible, to meet the actual needs of the libraries represented, based upon study of conditions in the library and the town. The course will be under the direction of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary of the Commission, who will give the lectures on classification, subject cataloging, organization and administration. Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, librarian of the commission, will give the lectures in book selection, including periodicals and binding. Miss Martha Wilson, of the Commission, will give the instruction in cataloging and reference work.

Miss Mary Moulton Cheney, principal of the Department of Design of the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, will give special instruction in the lettering of books, labels and bulletins. The afternoon series of lectures given before the University Summer School will be open to students of the library course as in former years. The usual visits will be made to the libraries of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater for practical demonstration of the methods used in different kinds of libraries; also to the binderies and publishing house of the H. W. Wilson Co.

For further information regarding registration, rooms and board, address the director of the school.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The third session of the summer school for library training conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey Public Library Commission will be held at the Asbury Park (N. J.) Free Library from June 29 to July 31. The announcement for this summer's course is printed in a small pamphlet (15 p. S.), which gives information as to course of study, lecturers, board rates, etc. Miss Theresa Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library, will give lectures on cataloging; Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on children's work; Miss Helen U. Price, of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, and Miss Isabel Ely Lord, of Pratt Institute Free Library, on library administration; Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild, library lecturer, on popular phases

of the work, and Mr. Bostwick, president of the American Library Association, on "What a library can mean to a town."

Those desiring to take the course, or wishing for further information, should make application before June 1 to Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, director of the school.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

MINNETONKA REUNION

All graduates of Pratt Institute Library School who expect to attend the A. L. A. conference at Minnetonka are requested to send their names as soon as possible to Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Augusta Anderson, of the class of 1907, who was formerly assistant children's librarian at East Liberty Branch, Pittsburgh, is now children's librarian at Cabanne Branch, St. Louis.

The school was glad to welcome as a visitor Mr. Rudolph G. Leyboldt, of Hartford, Conn., on March 23, when he gave an address full of interest concerning the personal experiences of his father, Mr. Frederick Leyboldt, amid the difficulties of his early publishing enterprises.

In the endeavor to have the members of the junior class come more vitally into contact with the public library movement it is the policy of the school to have them visit as many libraries as possible. On March 13 Miss Price accompanied the class to Danville, where the Public Library and the Carnegie Library at the Soldiers' Home were carefully investigated. And on April 23 they went, under Mr. Wilson's direction, to Bloomington, where through the hospitality of Miss Nellie E. Parham, librarian of the Public Library, they were able to learn much from the State Normal University and the McLean County Historical Society libraries; while at the Public Library the value of a more detailed inspection was enhanced by a practical talk from Miss Parham on the methods there followed.

The members of the Library School are having the pleasure of greeting prominent and efficient representatives of the Alumni Association, which is sending them to visit and lecture at the school as a co-operating committee. Miss Linda M. Clatworthy, president of the Alumni Association, was with us April 20-21 and spoke concerning the extension work of the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library. Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, spent April 27-28 with us, giving inspiring addresses on commission work in Iowa and the librarian in her relations with the board of trustees. And we are anticipating the coming in the near

future of Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education of the University of Chicago. From this co-operative work much has been expected, but the inspiration and profit that have resulted from the helpful counsel and instruction given with such sympathetic interest by the returning graduates have exceeded all anticipation. A strengthening of the bonds between school and alumni cannot fail of the best results; there is a genuine service that each may render to the other.

ALBERT S. WILSON,
Acting Director.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the university, returned April 20, after an absence of 10 months spent in a trip around the world studying educational institutions. On Wednesday morning, April 29, he met the class of '08 of the library school and spoke informally to them about the line of work they had chosen.

The annual trip to Pittsburgh took place April 13-15, and this year included Allegheny as well as Pittsburgh proper. The plans for the three days were carried out very successfully, thanks to the thought and kindness of the staffs of the libraries visited and to the good weather which attended the party up to the last afternoon. The trip differed this year from others in that more time in proportion was spent in the central library of Pittsburgh—a special feature which proved well worth while. The schedule of the trip was as follows:

April 13. Leave Cleveland via Pennsylvania railroad, arriving at Pittsburgh 12.10 p.m. 2.30 p.m. General trip around Carnegie Institute. 7.30 p.m. Mt. Washington branch library.

April 14. a.m., Central Library: Reference, order, catalog departments and periodical and reading rooms. 4.30 p.m. Tea in staff lunch room. 7.00 p.m. Lawrenceville and East Liberty branches.

April 15. a.m., Central Library: Loan, children's, printing and binding departments. 3.00 p.m. Allegheny Free Library. 5.00 p.m. Return to Cleveland via Pennsylvania railroad.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Miss Emeretta G. Root, of the class of '07, was married April 11 to Mr. Renier J. Straeten, assistant surgeon, United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Straeten will reside at Guam, Ladrone Islands.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

During February and March, instead of a daily program of lectures, recitations, and study, the schedule for field practice work was carried out, over half the class assisting the commission in the work of organization; three libraries were organized, and three re-organized, special work was done for six

others, while six of the regular co-operating libraries received students. The faculty of the school visited all the libraries while the students were at work, in order that the field practice should be an integral part of the course of study, though in every case the local librarian planned the routine of the student, who worked on the footing of a regular assistant. In the libraries that were in the hands of the commission for organizing or reorganizing, the students assisted the member of the faculty who had the work in charge. The field practice period proved most helpful to the libraries, the students, and the library progress of the state.

School work was resumed on Monday, April 13, and the lecture periods for the first two days were occupied by seminars in which the actual conditions in the libraries visited were discussed and methods compared. Many helpful suggestions were brought out and noted for future use. The enthusiasm of the students, their fuller understanding of library methods and the reasons for such methods, and their broader interpretation of library work itself, proved again, if proof had been needed, the wisdom of the field practice period.

The lectures and class work for the spring quarter include Public documents, by Miss Imhoff, of the Legislative Reference Department, and a parallel course in document cataloging by Miss Elliott. Administration, Children's work, Editions, Binding, Subject bibliography, History of libraries and allied subjects are new courses of the spring term, while Reference work and Book selection are continued from the first semester. The apprentice work of the spring term is planned to give experience in bibliography in the Legislative Reference Department, and in practical cataloging for the Madison Public Library and for the commission.

The school offers the course of 10 lectures in children's literature to be given from May 4 to 18, in the regular school, as a supplementary course to librarians in the state and elsewhere. It will be conducted by Mrs. Grace R. Darling, Librarian of the Stout Institute of Menomonie, Wis. Previous to entering the Wisconsin Library School Mrs. Darling was one of the most successful normal school teachers of children's literature in Wisconsin. The lectures and class work will include the following topics: The early history of children's books; Classes of children's books, and the varying sources of interest and value of each class; The illustration of children's books; The art of telling stories; Means of interesting children in reading books of value; Reference work with children; Co-operation between the library and the school.

During the two weeks of the Supplementary Course seven lectures on Binding, by Miss Macdonald, will be scheduled in the regular school, and special students taking

the supplementary work will have the privilege of attending these lectures.

The third edition of the catalog of the school was published in March, and is much enlarged. It includes a description of the courses of study, with the number of hours required for each course. The joint course with the University of Wisconsin, noted in the March number of *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, is announced and the plan of co-operation is described.

SHORT COURSE

The school announces its Short Course for the fall term, from Sept. 30 until Thanksgiving, 1908. This course is designed to take the place of the former Summer Session, and the course of study will be the same as that offered in the old Summer Session; some of the lessons will run parallel with the regular school, others will be given in separate classes.

The course, covering eight weeks of 45 hours' study each, is systematically planned to include as much as possible of library technique and methods. Cataloging (24 lessons), decimal classification (10), reference work and bibliography (20), will be the major studies carried throughout the course; while book selection and buying (10), accessioning (6), shelf-listing (3), loan work (8), children's work (5), library administration (4), library extension, and other topics will have due recognition.

As the object of the Short Course is to train those already in libraries for more efficient service, only such candidates will be admitted as are already engaged in library work. The number of students is limited, and preference will be given to applicants from libraries in Wisconsin. Library workers from other states will be admitted to the places not claimed by Wisconsin librarians. It is advisable that those outside the state make early application, in order to be ready for any vacancies in the registration list.

SCHOOL NOTES

The annual trip to Chicago, to visit libraries and publishing houses made by the school at the end of the spring term was abandoned this year, that the entire class may attend the conference of the American Library Association at Minnetonka in June.

Miss Nellie A. Loomis, who completed the work of the first semester with the class of 1908, has accepted the position of librarian in the Public Library of Columbus, Wis.

CLASS OF 1907

Miss Marion F. Weil, who has been children's librarian at Eau Claire, Wis., since July, 1907, resigned the position in March, to accept an appointment as assistant in the children's room of the East Liberty Branch, Pittsburgh. Miss Myrtle E. Sette has accepted the appointment as cataloger in the Racine (Wis.) Public Library.

Reviews

AUTHOR HEADINGS for United States public documents as used in the official catalogue of the Superintendent of Documents. Ed. 2. Wash., 1907. 32 p. O.

THE Library of Congress, by means of its widely sold printed catalog cards, is undoubtedly the chief single agency in unifying the technique of cataloging in American libraries. Yet for that large and growing class of important publications, the printed documents of the national government, the cataloging practice of the Library of Congress unfortunately is not in accord with that of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, which prepares the official catalogs of our government documents. We say unfortunately, because it is a great pity that the two most important government cataloging agencies should not agree on methods of cataloging their own publications.

The difficulty in cataloging government documents is to determine the best form of author heading, best for a number of purposes which are not here germane. The Library of Congress usage follows the letters U. S. with the name of the department or bureau from which the publication emanates, as a subheading. The Office of the Superintendent of Documents uses, and has always used, what is called the "inverted" form, and this is the form "taught in a majority of the library schools and used in most libraries of the country" (A. L. A. Proceedings, Niagara Conference, 1903, p. 178). It is natural and right that the cataloging practice of the office from which issue our official indexes and catalogs of government documents should serve as a model to all American libraries, and with this thought in mind the Superintendent of Documents in 1903 issued a list of "Author headings for U. S. public documents," the second edition of which is the pamphlet now under notice. In the first edition every department, bureau, division or office of the government was entered under the letters U. S., followed by the exact name of the department, bureau, etc., inverted, if necessary, so that the most important or striking word should come first. The result was a useful guide to catalogers of government documents and one which did much to produce uniformity in their work. The only valid reasons for a new edition would be a revision of the list, by removing obsolete and disused headings and the insertion of the names of new government offices. Instead, edition two calmly sweeps aside the established usage of the previously published excellent indexes and catalogs issued from the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, retracts its own headings promulgated only four years ago and distributed to hundreds of libraries in the land and by many of them adopted as a guide in cataloging practice, and substitutes a mon-

ogrel list which not only removes existing standards, but does violence to the exact or official name of nearly every government office. Hitherto the best cataloging practice has preferred to use for corporate, society or government entry its exact official form. To catalog the National Education Association under N. E. A., the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazines as Phil. Mag. would be much like heading the cards for the "Winning of the west" with Roosevelt, Teddy. These hypothetical infelicities of entry are very like what has been offered in the pamphlet under review, and it somehow makes the exact and conscientious cataloger feel as though she had driven over a stone to find Bureau of Education changed to Education Bureau, Committee on Relations with Canada abbreviated to Canada Relations Committee, Board of General Appraisers shorn of the first three words, and Office of the Superintendent of Documents become Documents Office (if this form is good enough for catalogs, why is it not used at the head of p. 3?).

We are not unaware that in cataloging government documents there is something, much indeed, to be said for modifying the inescapable awkwardness of inverted entry by such snap-shot, boiled down, reduced-to-their-lowest-terms author headings as the above examples, and if the Documents Office were promulgating a list of official headings *de novo*, catalogers might readily enough consent to adopt the forms given in the present list as sensible and serviceable even if not literally accurate. But (and this is the chief cause for regret) the list is *not* an initial effort. The headings are little or no better intrinsically than those in the first edition, surely not enough better to warrant overturning the first list just as its forms are fairly hardening into established usage. If the Office of the Superintendent of Documents is going to promulgate a new list of author headings every few years to suit the personal views of a new superintendent of documents or chief cataloger, it will be better to adopt the Library of Congress practice and secure "inversion" and correct alphabetizing by underlining the striking or important word.

J. I. W.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, and others. Alphabetical subject index and index encyclopædia to periodical articles on religion, 1890-1899; published for the Hartford Seminary Press. N. Y., Charles Scribner's Sons. 43+1168 p. O. \$10.

This exhaustive work was undertaken by Dr. Richardson, the librarian of the Princeton University Library, while chairman of the co-operative committee of the American Library Association, in answer to the numerous appeals made to the committee for such an index. The method of the work is the famous

Poole method, with new and helpful features, as described in the preface. It is in dictionary form, the subjects appearing in one alphabet, with authors and short titles of articles under each subject, alphabetically arranged by author. Subjects are briefly defined, and good encyclopædia reference indicated, so that the reader may have the benefit of general information on every subject contained in the index. References to periodicals are brief but clear, and differ from references in the Poole index, in that they give final as well as initial paging of articles. The encyclopedia references add greatly to the bibliographical value of the work. The definitions appear in some instances almost a superfluity. The desirability of defining vague and disputed theological terms such as "Humanism," "Responsibility," etc., is unquestionable; but to find "Carriages" defined as "vehicles for transportation," "Friday" as the "sixth day in the week," "Drama" as "writings intended for acting" seems unnecessary.

The subjects are selected with discrimination. This is especially satisfactory, as there are but few cross-references used. It is almost to be regretted that the example of the A. L. A. "Subject heading list" use of cross-references has not been followed. In case of entries under such subjects as "Madonna," and "Mary, Virgin;" or under "Numismatics" and "Coin," it seems as though information might have been given in full under the preferable heading, with references from the other, or if use of duplicate headings were preferred that references should have been made between. In comprehensiveness and carefulness the work is remarkable; it is also commendable in that it has good print, much information in small space, arrangement that is untiring to the eyes, and lightness in comparison to size.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

California Libraries, News Notes, for April contains an article, "The deposit station, branch reading room, branch library, as they exist at present in California;" "A brief sketch of the development of country libraries in the United States," and a "Reading list on the extension of the public library, with notes," and besides the usual department California libraries, with its full and careful information regarding library activities in California, there is a brief account of the annual meeting of the California Library Association, the full proceedings of which will be printed in the Handbook of the association, now in the course of preparation.

Library Assistant, April, contains an article, "The principles of library organization," by James D. Stewart, and gives a brief account of the inaugural meeting of the South Wales Branch of the Library Assistants' Association.

Library Association Record, April, contains articles on "English and Scottish heraldry on books," by Cyril Davenport; "How the rate limit affects the public libraries of the smaller towns," by W. J. Willcock, and "Some difficulties in the selection of scientific and technical books," by Ernest A. Savage. In Mr. Savage's paper a serious modern library problem is considered in a suggestive and interesting manner.

Library World, March, contains "The classification of the form classes: some considerations and a plea," signed Utilitarian; "A catalogue of incunabula," by R. A. Peddie; "To popularize reference libraries: postscript," by Arthur J. Hawkes; also a helpful article, "Subject indexes," by The H. W. Wilson Company, of Minneapolis. The April number has an article, "A librarian's visit to Belgium," by James Duff Brown, whose lecture on English library work was the occasion for his visit here described; another installment of "The sheaf catalogue," by James Douglas Stewart; a description of the Sunderland Public Libraries, and a note of the new venture in English library periodical literature, the establishment of a new bulletin or magazine for branch library associations on the behalf of the Northwestern Branch of the Library Association called the *Branch Library Association Bulletin*. It is quoted that this venture is designed as "the measure of condemnation of the *L. A. Record*, a condemnation which will take the severest possible form."

New York Libraries, April, contains "The New York State Library in its relations to the libraries of the state," by F. L. Tolman, in which the character of the collection in the reference and loan section of the library is described and the methods for circulating them among the smaller libraries of the state; "Province of the travelling library, as a part of the state library system," by Grace L. Beveridge, in which the usefulness of the travelling library is considered first in its relation to the public library and then to the individual; "Educational needs of hamlets," by Frank A. Hutchins; "Pay duplicate collections," by Corinne Bacon, and "The small library and the fiction problem," by Frank Stuhlman, complete the contributed articles in this number. Note is made of the New York State Library Association meeting to be held at Lake George, September 21-28, and detailed announcement will be made in the July number.

Public Libraries, May, contains "Literary journalism in theory and practice," by Frederic C. Brown, of the *Nation*, read at the Atlantic City meeting; the second and last installment of Mr. Koopman's article "Lest we forget," which is a refreshing proof that librarians are not always without love and knowledge of books, of the lack of which they have been so fre-

quently accused; and also the conclusion of "Some book-buying and other library problems," by Purd B. Wright, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires, February, contains a paper that is an abstract of a report by Dr. G. Fritz, municipal librarian at Charlottenburg, on public libraries in Germany. The outlook for the library movement in Germany is encouraging, as nearly all the important towns are obtaining separate buildings for public libraries.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, January-February, contains articles on the new building for the Royal Library, Berlin, by P. Schwenke; on Francisco Patricio and his collection of Greek mss. in the Escorial Library, by E. Jacobs; and on the loan of mss. at the Marcian Library, Venice, between 1474 and 1527. The article on the new Royal Library gives an interesting description of the plans of the building. The March number contains an article entitled "Bericht über die Kommission für den gesamt-katalog der wiedendrucke," by K. Haebler; an abstract of this report is given elsewhere in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Bogsamlingsbladet, the Danish quarterly, for March, has an article by N. Larsen on children's libraries, a plea by J. Grönborg for the publication in Danish of a series of popular biographies of prominent men in science, literature and politics. A. S. Steenberg, Horsens, continues his news from the library field in foreign countries and there are several good book reviews.

Folkebiblioteksbladet, the Swedish quarterly, January-March, has an article by Miss Valfrid Palmgren on the American library movement during the last few decades; an article on an attempt to inaugurate traveling museums in Sweden and also one on an attempt to imitate the idea of university settlements in Gothenburg. The rest of the number is given up to reviews and news from the field.

For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger, the Norwegian quarterly, for February contains an article on "What to read," by J. J. Jansen, a biographical sketch of the meritorious chief of the Public Library of Bergen, Miss Valborg Platon and an article by the editor, Mr. Fischer, on travelling libraries, besides news from the field and numerous book reviews.

Przegląd Biblioteczny, v. 1, no. 1, 1908, contains several articles on the Society of the Public Library in Warsaw; an article on "The book and the library," by St. Krzeminski, "The scientific library in Warsaw (1800-1906)," "The library of the Royal University in Warsaw, 1817-1831," by Dr. J. Bielinski; "The Cloisters' libraries in Poland," by L. Krzywicki.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Atlantic City (N. J.) F. P. L. (6th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1907.) Added, 2543; total 14,700. Issued, home use, 110,389 (fict., 69,190). New registration 1,304. Receipts, \$12,293.31; expenses, \$12,393.31 (salaries, \$5156.68; books, \$2541.44; rebinding, \$738.27; light, \$610.08; printing and stationery, \$161.50).

The work of the library has developed in every department. The reference medical collection has been cataloged and enlarged and meetings of the medical society have been held in the club room connected with the medical library. A department of historical books has been begun which at present includes books on New Jersey history and a few on Pennsylvania history. A list of these books is included in the report. The evening work has become so heavy in the last year that two assistants are on duty Monday and Saturday nights. In November the circulation was 11,209 volumes, the largest month in the history of the library.

"The growth of the work with the children has been very satisfactory; 623 new readers' cards have been taken out of this department during the year. A blank has been adopted requiring the parent's signature before the child's request for membership is granted. The circulation from the children's room has been 36,940 volumes. Because of the enlargement of the work it has been necessary to make changes in the room. The teachers come to the library in larger numbers each year and ask for help along more lines. It is through their influence that many pupils are learning to use the library. The collection of mounted pictures for school use has been used largely this year, 862 of the pictures being taken out. As more pictures and more subjects are added this department supplies the wants of many more teachers."

The experiment begun in 1906 of buying books in library bindings was continued through last year and has been proved satisfactory. The record of borrowers was revised in August and all cards which have not been used for more than two years were withdrawn. Instead of the re-registration required in many libraries the device of stamping "in use, 1907" on all live cards has been used. The death of Rev. Allen H. Brown was a great loss to the library, as his generosity and interest had contributed much towards its success.

Auburn (Me.) P. L. (17th rpt.) Added, 1005; total, 15,392. Issued, home use, 46,806 (juvenile, 29 per cent.; adult, fiction, 59 per cent.). New registration, 621 (2600 used cards during year); total number of borrowers, 3902. Expenses, \$3060.82 (salaries, including janitor, \$1340.55).

The records show a marked increase in the use of books of history and travel. The children have selected more non-fiction in all

classes than has been usual. Of the books placed on open shelves in the delivery room and in the children's room, nearly every one has been selected for home use. These collections are kept constantly changing. In this library, it has been found satisfactory to keep a constantly changing small collection of books in the children's room rather than to place all the juvenile books there. The library keeps in close touch with all the school work.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. (11th rpt., 1907.) Added, 32,548; total, 247,595 (2433 duplicate coll.). Issued, home use, 1,277,751 (fict., 631 per cent.). New registration, 22,492; cards in force, 68,779. Receipts, \$94,785.82; expenditures, \$94,785.82; (salaries, \$47,549.18, of this \$41,406.96 library employees, \$6,142.22 building employees; books, \$16,339.57; binding, \$7,409.22; fuel, \$3095.67; light, \$3279.95.).

Mr. Brown's report shows the increasing usefulness and popularity of the library. The amount of the 1905-06 appropriation was increased last year by \$8000, the added sum to be used in making necessary repairs and purchasing needed furniture. With this sum most of the larger rooms have been decorated, the roofs repaired, and the brick and stone work pointed. To accommodate increases in the collection new stacks were built in the Reference Room, upon which the periodical literature has been placed. The large circulation of the library demands the establishment of branches for distributing books in sections distant from the library center and the library has not sufficient branches to meet this demand.

The open shelf room has proved itself an unqualified success, and even should the present large percentage of loss continue the room would justify itself by the added stimulus and pleasure that it has given. The circulation last year was 275,159, an increase of 10,500 over 1906 and averaging 12 issues for every book in the collection. In the circulation department the introduction of a request window, through which all requests are handed to the attendants, has proved a valuable change.

"The total number of books drawn from the children's room for the year is 136,196 and in addition to this it has supplied the stations with about 6000 books. The fiction circulated is 55 per cent. Effective as this department is, it could be made much more so were it possible to give to it the books and the service it calls for. About an average of 70 children enjoy the weekly story hour—about two-thirds of them being street boys."

The number of class room libraries placed in the grammar schools was 721. In these libraries the circulation was 363,979.

The number of traveling libraries sent out during 1907 was 155 with 6943 books, circulation of which was 18,447, but the usefulness of these libraries cannot be measured by statistics. "Our being able to meet so large a demand was by our having selected from the

stack many idle duplicates of books, the demand for which had fallen off in the main library. Sending these books to distant parts of the city brought them into active circulation, where they were highly appreciated and enjoyed. The owners of one large factory using books of this kind were so much pleased with the result that the management has decided to purchase a library of its own and to place it in a special room fitted for the purpose. We have co-operated with them in making a list of 500 books which we believe best fitted to the readers who are to use it."

The circulation of books through the seven library stations was 41,491, an increase of 6020. Special note is made of the gift of the library of the Deutsche Jungmaenner Gesellschaft "for the encouragement of the reading the German language." Mr. Brown expresses in his report his regret at the death of Mr. Joseph P. Dudley, president of the board of trustees. Mr. Dudley had given to the library continuous and devoted service since its organization in 1897.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. The 50th anniversary of the library was observed on the evening of April 1 with fitting exercises. Col. T. W. Higginson was the speaker of the evening.

Chelsea (Mass.) Fitz P. L. The library building, valued at \$40,000, was destroyed by the fire which swept the town April 12.

Chicago (Ill.) John Crerar L. (13th rpt., 1907.) Added, 18,557, of which 3870 were gifts; total, 215,144. Estimated total use of library, 328,000 v. and periodicals. Total number of visitors, 109,677 (daily average 351, an increase of nine per cent over 1906). Receipts, \$346,626.80; expenses, \$61,846.33 (salaries, \$46,656.09; books, \$22,901.40; buildings and grounds, \$12,181.12).

The library's report for 1907 is presented as usual in an attractive pamphlet, showing careful printing and editing and is a record of extensive and wisely administered work. The library has suffered through the death of Albert Keep on May 11, one of the original members of the board, named by Mr. Crerar, and also by the death of Dr. Nicholas Senn, whose large and valuable library devoted chiefly to history and medicine, was given by him to the Newberry Library whence it was afterwards transferred to the John Crerar Library as being more appropriate to the character of its collection. It forms a part of the Department of Medical Sciences, and is now shelved in the room known as the Senn room, in honor of Dr. Senn. Many of the books have been classified and shelf-listed and the work will be continued as rapidly as possible. The development of this medical department by regular purchases of new books will now receive the same attention as that of the older departments of the library, also "the routine of the department has been brought into

agreement with that of the main library. The use of books in the Senn room is without formality, as is also that of the current periodicals; the other books are drawn through the delivery desk; persons engaged in special research are admitted to the stacks." Books and pamphlets on medical subjects in the main library have been added to the Department of Medical Sciences and the table of library statistics altered to correspond. Among changes in the routine work of the library, perhaps the most important has been "the adoption of a more flexible schedule of hours for the day staff. A total of 42 hours a week is now required, excepting holidays and the summer vacation. Those who are not engaged in the immediate service of the readers may vary their hours from month to month, within certain limits. This privilege, together with the actual lessening of the total time required, has made the conditions of service less irksome without seriously affecting its efficiency."

The work of the cataloging staff shows a substantial increase over that for 1906, but the transfer of the Department of Medical Sciences involves much recataloging, and there is need for an increase in the cataloging staff. Hitherto the number of cards added to the catalog has been obtained by measurement, but as this method grows more difficult and less accurate as the number of cards in the catalog increases, an actual count will be taken hereafter; 22,000 cards have been added to the classed catalog which now contains some 81,400 titles on 212,000 cards; 20,600 cards have been filed in the author catalog, 938 guides and 3,490 cards have been added to the subject index. "Advantage has been taken of the analytical cards of the Library of Congress for government publications, both federal and state, to form an index which is intended to refer special students to valuable sources of information without overloading the main catalog."

The library has published during the year a list of books exhibited Dec. 30, 1907-Jan. 4, 1908, also a handbook which is a revision of a sketch prepared by the librarian and published in 1905 in the Chicago Library Club's *Libraries of Chicago*. "The transfer of so many medical periodicals from the Newberry Library, and especially from its building, makes a revised edition of the 'List of serials in public libraries of Chicago' a necessity. If the directors approve this will be undertaken in 1908, and the second edition of the List of books in the reading room, already authorized, will be issued as soon as possible."

Dayton (O.) P. L. (47th rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added, 4668 (gifts, 329); total, 72,454. Issued, home use, 218,488 (non-fict., 46 per cent.). New cards issued, 2846; total cardholders, 28,951. Receipts, \$23,516.25; expenses, \$20,910.00 (salaries, \$9287.38; books and periodicals, \$5539.73; binding, \$1582.50; fuel and light, \$883.35; care of library and

museum, \$1314.27; betterment and repair, \$551.74).

The circulation shows an increase of 6787 over that of last year and is the largest in the history of the library. "During the year 5029 people either enrolled for the first time or renewed their two-year cards. Among the new patrons whom the library has attracted, the children have led, and among the men the artisans have come in largest numbers, especially from the machine shops. Nearly 5000 pupils in the city schools have library cards; 224 teachers made use of their special teachers' cards during the year, and 265 special students, both of these unusual numbers. Only 18 residents of the county outside the city limits took advantage of their privilege of drawing books from the library at the annual fee of three dollars." The accessioning, classifying and cataloging of 5554 v. has been entirely completed during the year, besides revision of classification in special subjects, and a new catalog of children's books opened in the children's room. Miss Esther Crawford, the former head of the cataloging department, visited the library in connection with her work as editor of the A. L. A. List of subject headings, and the visit proved of benefit to the cataloging work of the library.

The circulation from the branches was somewhat smaller this year, probably because only a few books could be bought for the branches. "Deposits of small collections of books, amounting during the year to from 16 to 200 volumes each have been allowed to two high schools, six factories, a colored club, a home library, the Hungarian colony on the west side of the city, and to a branch of the W. C. A. and the employed boy's school at the Y. M. C. A. At the factories receiving these deposits are girls' clubs, and much good work has been done in this connection by the library."

Among the lists and bulletins published by the library, perhaps the most interesting are the 1800 copies of a "List of books for men in shops" issued in May and already described in the March number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. A new bulletin board, called the technical literature bulletin, has been designed, and here will be exhibited the shop bulletins, which will be issued to supplement the "Shop list."

East Orange (N. J.) F. P. L. (5th rpt., 1907.) Added, 903; total, 23,227. Issued, home use, 159,920 (juv. 21,942). New registration, 1762; total registration, 12,288. Receipts, \$12,069.39; expenses, \$12,069.39.

"A marked advance has been made this year in the detail organization of the library. The cataloging of the collection has been brought up to date, the card shelf-list has been completed, the card catalog is under revision, to make the resources of the library by subject more accessible, and the books in foreign languages have been grouped and listed for convenient reference. A tabulated summary of the whole library by classes has been pre-

pared." Mr. Carnegie's promised gift of \$20,000 for two branch library buildings has been increased to \$30,000 for three buildings, and the city has accepted the gift, promising to furnish the sites and 10 per cent. for maintenance. The library was visited during last spring by the Pratt Institute Library School, the New York State Library School, and the New York Public Library apprentice class. A new plan has been adopted for the collections sent to the fire engine houses, by which 10 instead of 40 books are selected and these 10 are changed every month or oftener. The plan used in the Greenfield (Mass.) Library of charging any number of non-fiction books to the reader's number has been adopted; by this method the dating slip and book-card are stamped and the borrower's number written on the book-card as usual, but no record is made on the reader's card, and a cross in pencil is marked after the date of issue on the dating slip. This method eliminates all discharging of the book when returned.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (27th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1908.) Added, 1025; total, 18,950. Issued, home use 51,368 (increase of 6 per cent. over last year; fic., 64 per cent.). New registration, 1161; total cards in use 3281. Receipts \$3356.43; expenses \$3240.98 (books and periodicals, \$1173.80; salaries, \$1371.76; binding, \$246.10).

"The improvement in the library binding furnished during the past year has been very marked. The excellent quality of the binding done by Cedric Chivers is well known, and with the idea in mind that much rebinding of books might be saved, with the attendant loss of the books from circulation while being bound, it was decided this year to have as many as possible of the necessary replacements furnished by Mr. Chivers in his binding." The library has received a good collection of music, the gift of a local music club. The children department shows a substantial increase in circulation, with a slight decrease in the proportion of fiction. The report includes list of papers and magazines in the reading room; and classified list of accessions to the library since Feb. 1, 1907.

Hillsdale, Mich. In the April LIBRARY JOURNAL note was made of the public library being established here under the direction of Mr. T. W. Koch. The name was unfortunately misquoted as Hillside, instead of Hillsdale.

Junction City (Kan.). George Smith P. L. The library was opened with appropriate ceremonies on March 17. The building and furnishing of the library cost \$40,000, and it was organized by Miss Marian R. Glenn, of the Pratt Institute Library School, 1907, who is the present librarian.

Lancaster (Mass.) Town L. (45th rpt.—year ending Feb. 1, 1908.) Added, 1112; total, 35,194. Issued, home use, 17,077. New registration, 590. Total resources, \$2684.38; expenses, \$2684.38 (salaries, \$681.90; books, \$1267.30; periodicals, \$155.55; binding, \$275.86).

The open shelf system has been put in practice for the entire library with the interesting result that in the circulation of children's books, the non-fiction has been more than doubled. The report includes a classified and author list of accessions of the year. The report on cemeteries included in the report shows no indication of influence upon the library.

Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L. A supply of pamphlets containing a list of books on socialism in the library was recently left on the delivery desk. The library had nothing to do with preparing or issuing the list which is a brief circular containing but 15 titles with prefatory remarks on this socialist movement and issued by the local Louisville Socialist Party. The circular is of interest as a proof of close connection of the library with the various interests of the community.

Nashville, Tenn. Carnegie L. In connection with the American tuberculosis exhibition the librarian has prepared a list of books on tuberculosis, and Dr. Routzahn, the director of the exhibit, delivered a special lecture to the library staff, at the invitation of the librarian, which was helpful and suggestive, concerning the relations of the library to the public from the health and sanitary points of view, and also concerning specialized library work in civic and social topics.

New York P. L. The library has printed handsome placards—illustrated with a photograph of the new building—stating that the Muhlenberg branch at 209 West 23d street is prepared to give special attention to pupils in various specific grades and giving suggested topics for study in connection with the grade work.

—*Training class.* The Circulation Department has recently published a small pamphlet (15 p. O.) giving information as to entrance requirements and course of study required by the training class of the library.

Oberlin (O.) College L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, 1907.) Added, 12,574 (7160 unbound). For home use 21,217 v. were drawn by 1351 persons. The library was open 307 days, with a total of 134,247 readers. Receipts, \$8555.65; expenses, \$6273.54 (salaries \$1916.62; binding \$694.43; purchase of books, \$3114.21).

Besides a number of important gifts, some valuable volumes have been obtained through exchanges. Many sets of periodicals have been completed during the year, 5051 bound volumes and 4632 pamphlets and unbound volumes have been cataloged.

Ohio. Library legislation. Two bills have been introduced into the Ohio Senate, by Hon. D. W. Crist, chairman of the library committee. The first provides for the appointment of a state board of library examiners and the examination of librarians. The library examiners are to be appointed by the state library commissioners, and are required to have had active experience in library work. The bill

will thus reserve to the library profession the authority of certification and it applies to public libraries in cities, which in Ohio include all incorporated places of 5000 or more inhabitants. While the certificates to be granted will be valid in any library of the state, the larger public libraries may provide for the issue of certificates of local validity through a local board.

The second bill is to provide for submitting the question of the maintenance of a free public library to the electors of a county. The petition must be signed by 20 per cent. of the voters of the county. If this bill becomes a law it will add the referendum to the existing county library law in Ohio.

Oklahoma City Carnegie L. (7th annual rpt.—year ending Feb. 28, 1907, written up from librarian's summary.) Added, 3117; total (exclusive of government pubs.), 10,557. Issued, home use, 56,007 (9313 increase over last year). New registration, 1549; total registration, 9146. Expenses, \$5478.13 (for books and periodicals, \$1861.24).

The year has been a satisfactory one and shows growth in all departments.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. The library has issued a leaflet "Publication now in print, April, 1908."

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The new branch of the library to be established in the Russian quarter of the city will receive the name of the Frederick M. Crunden branch, in honor of Mr. Crunden, librarian.

Westborough (Mass.) Town L. (Rpt., 1907.) Added, 466; total, 16,559. Issued, home use, 29,657. New registration, 150; total registration, 1951. Receipts, \$1,984.15. Expenses, \$1084.15 (salaries \$746.66, binding and repair of books, \$99.80; printing, \$29.50; lighting, \$137.60).

The new building has been completed independent of furnishings, and it is hoped that it will be furnished and ready for opening early in May. The building has cost \$34,000, \$30,000 of which was paid by the town and the added 4000 was paid by Messrs. Henry and Walker, members of the board of trustees. The expense of furnishing will be covered, it is hoped by donations for that purpose. "Since the middle of October the circulating department has been closed to the public three days of the week, and the reading room, all of the time, in order to give time and space for recataloging the entire library preparatory to its removal to the new building."

Westport (Conn.) Jesup Memorial L. The new library, the gift of the late Morris K. Jesup, of New York, in memory of his parents, was formally dedicated and presented to the town April 12. It is said that the library cost about \$75,000.

Canada. Reading Camp Association. The seventh annual report of the Reading Camp Association is a record of increased efficiency in the work of carrying into the lumbering, mining, railway construction and fishing camps of Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba some knowledge of literature and ideas of self-culture. It is work among a rough and heavily burdened class of people and should find a field of opportunity for fine work. It is interesting to note that with the exception of a grant of \$1000 from Ontario and \$100 from Manitoba the work is supported entirely by private contributions.

The report would indicate a spirit of endeavor and enterprise on the part of Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick the superintendent and the young university students who are his assistants.

The work is strictly undenominational and reaches men of various nationalities. "An attempt was made to supply literature in all the languages spoken, and this was greatly appreciated by the foreigners. Galicians, Swedes and Germans were especially reached in this way, and the newly arrived immigrants from the British Isles were also attracted to the reading tents by the constant supply of current literature from the old countries. Much progress was made by many of the foreigners in the study of the English language, and special lectures on the geography of Canada and agriculture were given by different students to intending settlers from the British Isles."

FOREIGN

East Ham, Eng. The new Carnegie library building, erected close to the Town Hall, was declared open on March 26. The building is said to have cost £10,000.

Essen, Prussia. Krupp L. The fifth report of the *Kruppsche Bücherhalle*, covering the years 1904-07, records continued progress. The number of cards in use has increased from 9864 in 1904 to 13,936 in 1907, and the number of books circulated from 282,391 to 406,602 in the same period. Of the last number, 217,573 are credited to *belles lettres* and 89,398 to juveniles. Besides the books, 98,000 single numbers of periodicals were circulated in 1906-07.

The number of card-holders is three times as great, and that of books circulated five times as great, as in the first year of the library's existence. The number of volumes now in the library is 54,774. There are five delivery stations, at which small collections of much used books are kept, which are withdrawn and changed when the demand is no longer sufficient.

Great increase in use has made great demands on space and assistants. In order to save time during "rush" hours, provisional cards were given the readers at the discharg-

ing counter, and the books were laid aside to be checked later on. While the public was satisfied to be thus quickly served, it is admitted that such service accelerated to the highest degree makes it increasingly difficult to pay attention, and give detailed information, to the individual visitor. The plan of permitting several books to be taken on one card has pleased the public and assistants alike, making fewer trips to the library necessary for the former, and diminishing the labor of charging and discharging for the latter. It is noted that books circulate on an average of 120 times before they are withdrawn, and even then they are in a condition in which they would perhaps continue to circulate for some time in many another library. "Keeping the books as clean as possible accustoms the public to cleanliness." Out of 406,602 volumes circulated, 102 had to be replaced by readers. In eight years, out of 2,087,487 volumes circulated, only 30 were lost.

A gratifying increase of readers among the young men is recorded, and the use of the library "remains a pleasing picture of uniformly and quietly progressing development."

The characteristic features of the operation of this library, already described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (October, 1906), are detailed systematization of the work and the greatest possible freedom from restrictions for the readers. And we may well watch with interest the growth of this progressive and liberally conducted institution, which may have its lesson for some of us, though inspired by American models.

Manchester (Eng.) John Rylands L. By the will of the late Mrs. Rylands the library receives a bequest of \$1,000,000. It is stated that during her lifetime Mrs. Rylands spent \$7,500,000 on the library, which was established as a memorial to her husband.

Taunton, Eng. Second report, 1907 (from *The Library World*, March, 1908). Issues, 65,265, or an increase of 23,784 over preceding year. The issues in the Science and Art section show an increase of 100 per cent., and the Historical and Biographical section an increase of 98 per cent., while the fiction issues have decreased by 4 per cent. The figures show a steady growth of public interest in all departments. Initial steps towards the proposed extension of the institution have been taken. The committee have purchased land adjoining the present building for the sum of £250 and a sub-committee has been appointed to deal with the matter.

Vancouver (B. C.) P. L. The library has opened a reading room and "rest room" for the use of homeless men and strangers in the city. The city council granted \$100 for the purpose, and a room has been satisfactorily equipped in the basement of the building.

MISCELLANEOUS

BACKING-MACHINE for books, tablets, etc. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, Oct. 15, 1907. 130:1947-48.) Sixteen claims are allowed for this machine.

BACKWARD RACES. Coffin, Ernest W. On the education of backward races. (*In the Pedagogical Seminary*. March, 1908. 15: 1-62.)

This article is followed by a bibliography of 78 titles.

BOOK-CLIP AND LEAF-SUPPORT. (Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Nov. 19, 1907. 131:869.) il.

Carpentry and Building, February, 1908, contains an article which describes and illustrates in detail the Free Public Library building at Kearney, N. J.

MAKING OF A VILLAGE LIBRARY is the subject of an article in the *Nation* (London), Jan. 11, 1908, 2:529-530. The writer calls attention to the importance of a well selected library for a village, and discusses the main principles that ought to guide those who undertake to form such a library. A special plea is made for well written books of travel which the writer believes, next to fiction, have the greatest power of lifting people out of themselves. The first principle which is laid down in this article is that it should never be forgotten that people read books not that they have any conscious wish to "improve" their minds, but simply for human pleasure.

NEWSPAPER HOLDER. Described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office. March 31, 1908. 133:10-55. Illustrated.

SMALL LIBRARIES. Tilton, Edward L. The modern small library, concluded. (*In Island Architect and News Record*, December, 1907. 50:72-73.)

Plans of a number of libraries are given.

Gifts and Bequests

New Haven, Conn. By the will of the late Mrs. H. B. Ives \$200,000 was given to the city for a new library building.

New York P. L. By the will of the late Mr. Clemence L. Stephens, a sum of \$5000 has been left to the New York Circulating Library for the Blind. As this library has been consolidated with the New York Public Library, the bequest will be received by the latter and will be used for the development of its Blind Department.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. The architectural library owned by the late Edward L. Nick-

erson, of Providence, has been presented to the library.

University of Chicago. John D. Rockefeller has extended the time limit on the subscriptions to the Harper Memorial Library fund to Jan. 1, 1909, and the University of Chicago authorities now believe they can raise the desired sum of \$200,000 and secure Mr. Rockefeller's gift of \$600,000 conditional upon that amount being obtained.

University of Wisconsin L. Mr. William English Walling, of New York City, has presented the library with the valuable library of rare German socialistic literature collected during a lifetime by Hermann Schluter, editor of the New York *Volkszeitung*. It is said to be the most complete library of German socialistic literature in existence.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

March

(Increases in italics)

21. Alamosa, Colo.....	\$6,000
Calgary, Canada.....	50,000
Collinwood, Ohio.....	17,500
Dickinson, N. D.....	12,500
Ferndale, Calif.....	8,000
Guilford, Maine.....	5,000
Hampton, N. H.....	5,000
Harrisburg, Ill.....	10,000
Hope Town, So. Africa.....	£1,200
Woodgreen, London.....	569
Mitchell, Ont.....	\$4,000
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....	20,000
Norcross, Ga.....	5,000
Peterborough, Ont.....	25,000
Rawtenstall, Eng.....	£921
Strathroy, Ont.....	\$7,500
Urbana, Ill.....	20,000
Total for U. S. and Canada:	
13 new gifts for buildings.....	\$175,500
1 increase to previous gift.....	20,000
	\$195,500

Total for United Kingdom and Colonies:	
1 new gift for building.....	£6,000
2 increases to previous gifts.....	7,450
	£13,450

Total for month:

14 new gifts,	
3 increases, comprising 14 bldgs.....	\$208,950

April

6. Accrington, Eng.....	£2,000
Lawrenceburg, Ky.....	\$5,000
Plymouth, Wis.....	5,600
Toronto Junction, Ont.....	20,000
Troy, Ala.....	10,000
Winneshoro, Texas.....	10,000
Zanesville, Ohio.....	2,500
14. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	5,500
23. Aitkin, Minn.....	5,000
Americus, Ga.....	20,000
Baker City, Ore.....	7,500
Bartlesville, Okla.....	12,500
La Grange Township, Cass Co., Mich..	10,000
Devil's Lake, N. D.....	12,500
Hokitika, N. Z.....	£500
Houghton, Mich.....	\$15,000
South Norwalk, Conn.....	20,000
Washington, Kan.....	5,000
Total for U. S. and Canada:	
13 new gifts for buildings.....	\$150,600
3 increases to previous gifts.....	15,500
	\$166,100
Total for United Kingdom and Colonies:	
2 increases to previous gifts.....	\$12,500
Total for month:	
13 new gifts,	
5 increases, comprising 13 bldgs.....	\$178,600

Librarians

BORRAJO, Edward Marto. Mr. Borrajo writes: "I notice that the index of the last volume of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* has a reference to my death; the statement is not borne out by fact although it is, of course, an intelligent anticipation of events." As his letter is dated from London and not from a better world the evidence seems to be good that the indexer was in error and that Mr. Borrajo has only been translated to the position of librarian of Guildhall Library.

DANA, John Cotton, librarian of the Free Public Library of Newark, sailed for Europe April 9 to purchase books and engravings for the library.

HINDSDALE, Miss Louise Graham, has resigned her position as librarian of Kingston (N. Y.) City Library to become chief of the circulating department of the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn.

HOPKINS, Miss Julia A., has resigned her position as librarian of the Madison (Wis.) Free Library. Miss Hopkins in her letter to the board of directors states that the reason for her resignation lies in the policy of administration as laid out by the board. A petition is being signed in the community against the acceptance of Miss Hopkins' resignation.

LEROSIGNOL, George F., has been appointed librarian of the Butte County Law Library at Oronville, Cal., to succeed Mr. Duncan McCallam, resigned.

LOWRY, Clyde, for a number of years state librarian of Arkansas, has tendered his resignation to enter into the practice of law in Argentina.

MERNA, Miss Margaret, for 33 years an attendant in the Cincinnati Public Library, died March 30. She had been in charge of the periodical desk since 1875.

MUMFORD, Miss Rosalie, assistant classifier in the University of Michigan Library, has resigned on account of ill health. At present she is travelling in the southwest.

STARKS, Samuel W., colored, state librarian of West Virginia, died recently. He was 42 years old and, beginning life as a poor boy, was educated in the public schools of Charleston. He was supreme chancellor of the colored Knights of Pythias and representatives from nearly every state in the union attended his funeral, the ceremonies of which were imposing.

VAUGHAN, Francis W., librarian of the Social Law Library at the Court House in Boston, died at Capri, Italy, April 2. He was 74 years of age and had held his position as librarian for 38 years. In 1853 he graduated from Harvard and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, but never practiced. He became civil assistant to Captain Andrew A. Hum-

phreys and Lieutenant Henry L. Abbott, U. S. engineers, in the preparation of their report on the Mississippi River and delta. As librarian Mr. Vaughan developed the library until it has become one of the best professional collections in the United States.

WYER, James Ingersoll, Jr., reference librarian of the New York State Library and vice-director of the state library school, has just been appointed to succeed Mr. Anderson as director of the New York State Library. Word of this appointment, which stands as an acknowledgment of Mr. Wyer's energetic and able service in the state library, is received as this issue goes to press.

Cataloging and Classification

BAKER, Franklin T., compiler and editor. A bibliography of children's reading. Columbia University Press, N. Y., 1908. 71 p. O. 30 c. (Teachers' College Record, vol. 9, no. 2, March, 1908.)

The January number of *Teachers' College Record* presented the first part of this bibliography, already reviewed in the April number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The second part of this bibliography follows the same method as the first, and seems equally illogical. Under the use of the school library, it contains some rather interesting comments made by the pupils upon various books.

CINCINNATI (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual list of books added to the Public Library of Cincinnati, 1907. Cincinnati, 1908. 105 p. O.

A classified list.

—Library leaflet no. 79, January-February, 1908. New books added to the Public Library of Cincinnati. 39 p. O.

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 19 of books added to the Public Library of Detroit, Mich., in 1907. Detroit, Conover Press, 1908. 416 p. O.

An author, subject and title list, with subdivisions under important subjects; dictionary form.

GRAND RAPIDS (MICH.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Annual bulletin, no. 2: Books added to the main (Ryerson) library from December, 1906, to December, 1907. (Annual bulletin no. 2, cumulated from vol. 3 of the monthly bulletins.) Grand Rapids, 1908. 83 p. O.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Dramatic music; catalogue of full scores, comp. by O. G. T. Sonneck. Washington, 1908. 170 p. O.

NEW BEDFORD (MASS.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

List of books added from Jan. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1908. New Bedford, Mass., 1908. 305 p. O. 50 c.

Classified, according to the Dewey Decimal Classification.

PINGER, W. R. R. A list of first editions and other rare books in the Weinhold library. Berkeley (Cal.) 1907. 143 p. O. (University of California Library bulletin, no. 16.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Check list of United States public documents. Ed. 3.

Advance sheets of this edition have been issued covering publications of the Agriculture Department.

Bibliography

BANCROFT, G.; Howe, M. A. De W. The life and letters of George Bancroft. In 2 v. N. Y., Scribner, 1908. c. 7+294; 364 p. por. O. cl., per set, **\$4 net, boxed. Bibliography (11 p.).

BANKING AND MONEY. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to money and banking, in 2 pls. (In *New York Public Library Bulletin*, March, p. 192-228, April, 239-282.)

BELGIUM. Vander Haeghen (F.) and Vanden Berghe, R. *Bibliotheca belgica; bibliographie général des Pays-Bas*. V. 176-179. Gand, Vyt, 1907. In-16, 400 p. 8 fr.

BIBLE. Publications récentes sur l'écriture sainte et la littérature orientale. (In *Polybiblion*, partie littéraire, March, 1908.)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. Proceedings and papers. v. 1, part 2, 1906-1907. New York, printed for the society, 1907. 107-234 p. O.

Contains officers and members of the Council and committees; also the proceedings of the fourth meeting at Narragansett Pier and of the fifth meeting at Providence. The papers include: A plea for an anatomical method in bibliography, by V. H. Paltsits; Bibliographical activities of historical societies of the United States, by Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites; The need of a bibliography of American colonial newspapers, by C. S. Brigham; Plans for a union catalogue of American colonial laws by Theodore Lee Cole; Sciences, by W. Dawson Johnston; An international catalogue of the current lit-

erature of the social sciences, by Dr. E. C. Richardson; Bibliography of the social sciences in the Yale University Library, by Prof. J. C. Schwab; and notes on various bibliographies now completed or in the course of preparation, with suggestions for future desirable bibliographies. This volume displays the excellent technical qualities of the preceding volume, in type and paper, and careful editing.

CASTRO, A. de. *Curiosidades bibliográficas; colección escogida de obras raras de amenidad y erudición con apuntes bibliográficos de diferentes autores.* Madrid, Hemando, 1907. In-4, 24+557 p. 10 fr.

CONGESTION OF POPULATION. Brooklyn Public Library. Partial list of books in the Brooklyn Public Library on subjects connected with the exhibit of congestion of population in Greater New York. Brooklyn, 1908. 16 p. S.

This timely little pamphlet is of assured usefulness and is especially interesting to all who attended the congestion exhibition held recently in New York and Brooklyn. It is an excellent supplement to the list on the Welfare of children, published by the Brooklyn Public Library last year, and noted in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

ELECTRICITY. Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Books on electricity. 10 p. March, 1908.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL. Library of Congress. List of more recent works on federal control of commerce and corporations, comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. 16 p. O. Washington, 1907.

LAW AND GOVERNMENT IN DUTCH EAST INDIES. Government, administration, législation, droit et jurisprudence dans les Indes orientales néerlandaises depuis 1800. Nijhoff. The Hague, 1908. 76 p. O.

LIBRARY ECONOMY. New York State Library School. Brief list of useful books on library economy. A leaflet giving 29 selected titles.

MONEY AND FINANCE. Special list. (In Osterhout Free Library (Wilkes-Barré, (Pa.) *Bulletin*, April, 1908, p. 7-8.)

MONTAIGNE. Compayré, J. G. Montaigne, and education of the judgment. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1908. c. 9+138 p. por. D. (Pioneers in education ser.) cl., **90 c. net. Bibliography (3 p.).

NERVOUS DISEASES. Bailey, P. Diseases of the nervous system resulting from accident

and injury. 2d ed. N. Y., Appleton, 1908. c. 12+627 p. il. (partly col.) diagrs., 8°, cl., \$5; hf. leath., \$6. Bibliography (13 p.).

ORIENTAL LITERATURE. Publications récentes sur l'Écriture Sainte et la littérature orientale. (In *Polybiblion*, partie littéraire, March, 1908.)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN. References to publications relating to school attendance and the welfare of children. (In *Report of the Commissioner of Education* for the year ending June 30, 1906. v. 2, 1908, p. 1288.)

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS. Catalogo metodico degli scritti contenuti nelle pubblicazioni periodiche italiane e straniere. Pt. 1: Critical and biographical. 5th supplement: Library of the Chamber of Deputies. Rome. Chamber of Deputies, 1907. 8°. 37+400 p.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY. Chamberlain, A. H.: The conditions and tendencies of technical education in Germany. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen, 1908. c. 108 p. D. cl., 50 c. Bibliography (4 p.).

WATERWAYS. [Special reading list]. Waterways. (In Salem (Mass.) Public Library *Bulletin*, April, 1908, p. 47.)

Library Calendar

MAY

11. Pennsylvania L. A. Philadelphia.
H. Josephine Widener Branch Free Library of Philadelphia.
"The city beautiful," by Prof. L. W. Miller.
14. N. Y. L. C. Manhattan.
Teachers' College. 3 p.m.
"Work of the states for library advancement," by A. E. Bostwick.
- 14-15. Oklahoma L. A. Shawnee.
16. California L. A. Ninth District. Oreville.
20. Connecticut L. A. Rockville, Conn.
Spring meeting. Public Library.
- 27-29. Michigan L. A. Cadillac.
30. California L. A. Fourth District. Visalia.

JUNE

- 3-6. Mass. L. C. Pittsfield. Maplewood Hotel.
- 21-27. A. L. A. conference. Minnetonka.
22. Wisconsin L. A. Minnetonka.
Annual meeting.
President's address, Dr. G. W. Peckham.
"The author from the librarian's point of view," by Miss Lucy L. Pleasants.
"The library from the author's point of view," by Mrs. Myrtle Reed, McCullough.
"The making of public opinion," by Dr. Shailer Mathews.

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